ESTABLISHED 1818

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,505—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1899.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 7 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7458	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb
M.L. SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	11th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5297	W. Wheler	25th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Mar.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5196	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7458	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5196	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7458	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5297	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,920	1st Feb. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR	....	4,139	1st April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,766	7th Jan. 1899
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,335	12th Feb. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 10th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1050	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nordeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	or about 31st Jan.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Passage House, 35, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 3, 1899.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MANILLA	A. Gaviano	5,000	5th Jan., 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 500	Rs. 275.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six months Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 975; and twelve months, Rs. 1050. Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or "Vice versa", and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S. S. BISAGNO from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 31st December, 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Suesoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 10, 1898.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—6, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—34, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Napier Road.
LONDON—1, Victoria Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—22, Water Street.
PORT SAID—4, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES engaged by P. O. the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.

SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 200.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.

"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shot before same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR

MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS,

Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographic Orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th January, 1899, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 10th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 p. m. on the 5th January, calling at Kurrachee, Jask Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 27th January, 1899.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 9th January, calling at Seychelles, Mozambique, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 5th January.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 5th January.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the Various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 noon.
ERNEST SIMONS	4,707	deManbeuge	17th Jan., 1899
ORTOLE	6,000	Chevallier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,256	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
VARNA	6,978	Le	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All Baggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SYDNEY	4,122	Aubert	12th Jan, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildg., 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.

BY

TODARMAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

TREACHER & CO., LD., WINE DEPARTMENT.

TREACHER & Co. have increased their Stock in this Department by large and important Selections from the best known Shippers. All the Wines have been specially chosen, and IMPORTED DIRECT from the countries in which they have been produced.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

SHERRIES.

FROM GONZALEZ, BYASS & Co.

	Cash. Per doz. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
AMontilado.—A genuine Sherry of superior quality, very old and choice	45 0	50 0
Manzanilla.—Dry, of a fine straw colour, and unsurpassed for delicacy and purity	31 0	34 0
Golden Sherry.—A nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine, much admired	32 8	36 8
Old Dry Sherry.—Well matured, remarkably soft and dry. Specially recommended	31 0	34 8
Vino de Pasto.—A good generous Dinner Wine, well suited for family use	28 0	31 8
Pale Dinner Sherry.—An excellent light Wine for general use	22 0	24 8
Light Sherry.—A pure light Spanish Wine, of very fair quality	19 0	21 8
Jeres Oro de la Frontera	25 0	28 0

CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from P. Dubois & Co.'s, Bordeaux, where we have always large reserve stocks. We are the largest importers of these Wines in India, and are, therefore, in a position to give exceptionally good value.

Cotes St. Emilio	11	0	6	0	13	4	6	12
St. Julien Medoc, "fine flavour and body"	12	0	7	0	13	8	7	14
Bordeaux, "a very favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux"	12	0	7	0	13	8	7	14
Petit Medoc, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour"	15	0	8	4	16	12	9	4
Superior Medoc, "full-bodied, of high character and flavour"	18	0	10	0	20	0	11	4
Chateau Lagrange, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour"	26	0	14	0	29	0	15	12
Graves (White Bordeaux)	20	8	12	8	23	0	14	0
Chateau Larose, "extremely delicate, exquisite flavour and bouquet"	34	0	20	8	38	0	23	0
Chateau Margaux, "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet"	41	8	23	0	45	8	26	0

PORTS,

SANDEMAN & CO.'S.

TREACHER and Co., have given much attention to the selection of these Wines, which are shipped direct by the above celebrated firm—a sufficient indication of their very superior quality.

	Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This our well-known "Invalids' Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession, is a superior Dessert Wine, of fine bouqueteand character, perdozen	40 0	21 8	44 8	24 12
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	27 0	14 8	30 0	16 4
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity Wine, of moderate price	22 8	...	25 0	...
WHITE PORT or Vino Bianco	30 0	...	33 8	...
WHITE PORT, Stone's	45 0	...	50 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

ONLY HIGH CLASS BRANDS STOCKED.

Doyen & Co.'s Extra dry	77	8	41	0	87	0	46	0
Giesler's "for India" brand	76	0	40	0	85	0	45	0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	78	0	41	8	87	0	46	8
Perrier Jouet's "Finest Dry"	70	0	37	8	78	0	42	0
Do. "Reserved Cuvee"	76	0	40	0	85	0	45	0
Pommery and Greno's Extra Sec	79	0	42	0	88	0	47	0
Superior Sparkling Saumer	41	0	23	0	46	0	26	0

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS at HOME should not be forgotten at XMAS time.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a hamper of really CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR."

ORDERS BOOKED for DELIVERY to any PART of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.

MADRAS AND LONDON.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
12-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum and 223 Bellasis Road Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 101), and double Harness (Rs.) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra Rs.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including dyes for grey horses	25
Commission on Horses, Bought or Sold	12
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

THE PALACE OF JEWELS.

GOLD AND SILVER CHAINS AND ALBERT NECKLACES.
LOCKETS AND CROSSES.
BROOCHES.
EARRINGS AND EAR STUDS.
BRACELETS AND BANGLES.
SIGNET AND KEEPER RINGS.
WEDDING AND JEWELLED RINGS.
SCARF RINGS AND PINS.
STUDS, SOLITAIRES, LINKS.
CHARMS, PENCIL CASES.
BELTS, TIARAS.
JEWELLED ORNAMENTS,
HAT PINS.
WATCHES AND CLOCKS.
GOLD AND SILVER BUCKLES.
PERFUME AND SALTS BOTTLES.
SILVER INKSTANDS.
TROWELS.
PRIZE CUPS AND MUGS.
CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES.
TRIPLE ELECTROPLATE.
FANCY OAK WARE
GOLD MOUNTED POCKET PURSES.
BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
PIANOS.
BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

THE EXHIBITION OF XMAS JEWELLERY at MARCKS and Co.'s ESTABLISHMENT this year will be found in striking contrast to the general designs met with elsewhere. All their show cases are full to overflowing with the most exquisitely designed articles of adornment suitable for Western and Eastern tastes. A feature of destructiveness, originality, delicacy of workmanship and a neatness in every detail are apparent at a glance in all their productions, evidencing a careful study of plants and animal life and an appreciation of colour effects by the manufacturers.

The matter of PRICE has been carefully considered in the marking of all articles, and MARCKS and Co., Ltd., being actual buyers and manufacturers invite comparison of prices, quality for quality with any establishment in Bombay.

The supply of English and Swiss Watches for selection in Gold, Silver and Metal Cases, is the most extensive in the world. The display embraces every form a Watch can be suitably worn in that it is possible to conceive.

In Silver Ware, Electroplate, Oak-cabinet ware and other fancy goods the supply has been carefully selected and in the fullest anticipation of them Customers wants and pleasures.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

THE GREATEST BOON OF THE AGE IS

UNGER'S CURE FOR INTEMPERANCE

It is affirmed on the most reliable authority that Dr. Unger has cured thousands of cases of the worst form of intemperance by this remedy. Not only does it kill all desire for indulgence in alcoholic liquors, but it creates an aversion to them in any form. The medicine is prepared from the Red Cinchona bark, and it is only necessary to continue its use for a fortnight, or in extreme cases for one month, to effect a cure ... ... per bot, 2 0

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
EAST STREET, CAMP, POONA.

ORDERS FOR XMAS

NOW REGISTERED.

CAKES DECORATED AND UNDECORATED.
MINCE MEAT PIES.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
ICE PUDDINGS.
ICE CREAMS.
ENGLISH PUDDINGS.
FRENCH PUDDINGS.
JAM AND FRUIT TARTS.
CHOCOLATES, FANCY AND PLAIN.
CHOCOLATES, LOOSE AND STICKS.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SWEETS.
FRESH-MADE FONDANTS.
FRESH ALMOND PASTE SWEETS.
ENGLISH SEED & CT. CAKES.
ITALIAN CAKES.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
DRY CHESTNUTS.
MARRONS GLACEES.
FRUIT IN SYRUP.
COOKED YORK HAMS.
ITALIAN SALAMI.
ITALIAN AND SWISS CHEESES.

Confectionery Fancy Boxes, Baskets, Hampers, on view. Stores and Wines guaranteed all of High Class Brands.

FELICE CORNAGLIA.

AS A HAIR PRESERVER,
A HAIR RESTORER,
A HAIR DRESSING,
A HAIR STRENGTHENER,
A HAIR CLEANSER,

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE STANDS UNRIVALLED,

A VEGETABLE COMPOUND PURELY.

No Injurious or Dangerous Chemical, Mineral, or Animal Substances enters into its composition—yet it does its work perfectly.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TO VICTIMS OF DYSPEPSIA & INDIGESTION

THE EVIL CONSEQUENCES of these distressing complaints are familiar in every grade of Society, and many an otherwise healthy person becomes a martyr to them for want of a Reliable Remedy.

PROMPT CURE is usually effected in mild and recent cases by a few doses of

KEMP'S PAPARIDINE,

which also gives relief to those whose sufferings have extended over many years, and who have almost abandoned hope of a cure. The Company possess many most remarkable testimonials to the efficacy of this Remedy.

Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS
ENGRAVED ON STEEL.

	Rs. a.
Crest correctly engraved, from	6 0
Crest and Motto	5 0
Crest and Monogram	10 0
Monograms only, from	5 0
Address engraved, one line, any style ...	4 0
Address, two lines, any style	6 0

Estimates sent for three or more Lines.

In every instance a Pencil Sketch is forwarded for approval before engraving the Steel Die.

These Designs are Free of Charge when an Order is given, otherwise the Preliminary Sketch must be charged for.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING.

	Rs. a.
Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 Impressions	0 4
Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour, per 100 Impressions	0 8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze, per 100 Impressions	2 0

VISITING CARDS, PLATES, AND PRINTING.

	Rs. a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards printed and plate engraved	8 0
100 Ladies' Cards printed and plate engraved ...	4 0

Other lines, such as Address, Club, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.
This rate is for thick or thin Cards.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

	Rs. a.
Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	1 8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	2 0
REGIMENTAL CRESTS ...	No Charge made for Engraving when Orders are given.
CLUB CRESTS OR ADDRESSES ...	No Charge made for Engraving when Orders are given.

RUBBER STAMPS, BRASS STAMPS FOR SEALS, PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ADDRESSES ILLUMINATED.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. "ISTRIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 2.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within 5 days of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

NOTICE.

WE beg to advise that we have THIS DAY commenced BUSINESS in our own name at the above address, and have APPOINTED as MANAGER Mr. S. P. LAM, who, for many years, has had the charge of the business of our predecessors Messrs. WHITEHEAD, HOLLAND and MOSS, formerly worked through Agents.

HOLLAND & MOSS, Ld.

Juha Mahal, Dean Lane.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE.

DR. EBRAHIM ABDUL HOOSEIN will be in attendance at No. 37, Baboola Tank Road, Tent Factory of Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy, between the hours of 10 and 11 A.M. and 5 and 6 P.M. daily, except SUNDAYS.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Executive Health Officer.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

NOTICES of MOTION to the following effect will be placed before the Meeting of the Corporation called for THURSDAY, the 5th January, 1899:—

Notice of Motion, from Sir George Cotton, Kt., seconded by Mr. R. M. Sayani That in view of the present sanitary condition of the City, the Corporation are prepared to make, in addition to their annual grant of Rs. 10,000, a special grant of not more than Rs. 5,000 per annum for a period of five years, to enable the Board of Sir Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute to establish and maintain, at the Institute, Day and of Evening Classes for imparting instruction in Plumbing and Sanitary Engineering. That the necessary provision be made in the Budget for the same.

Notice of Motion, from Mr. Khurshedji Nasarvanji Wadia. That the proposed grant of Rs. 40,000 for street improvements be increased to Rs. 70,000.

Notice of Motion, from the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta. That the letters to the President from the Secretary of the Board of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, Nos. 169 and 170, dated the 28th December 1898, forwarding copies of Notification 4 issued by the Board in respect of (1) street scheme for a line of street from Clinch Bunder Road (Elphinstone Bridge) to the Queen's Road, and (2) a street scheme for streets in the Chowpaty section of D Ward, be read and considered along with the letters from the same Officer vide dates at items 21 and 22 on the Agenda.

Notice of Motion, from the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E. That the Corporation think it desirable that any official representation which the Commissioner may make under section 24, clause 1, of the City Improvement Act, should be first laid before them with the report of the Executive Engineer and the Commissioner's own remarks thereon.

Notice of Motion, from the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, C.I.E. That the Commissioner be requested to obtain from the executive Engineer and furnish to the Corporation, with his own remarks thereon, a detailed report on the 4 schemes which should be successively recommended for improvement under the City Improvement Act.

Notice of Motion, from Mr. Ismail Jan Mahomed. That the Commissioner be requested to expedite the report in connexion with the cutting off of water connections in the City asked for by the Corporation, in their Resolution No. 1767, dated the 23rd June, 1898.

Notice of Motion, from Professor O. V. Muller. That the tax levied on lascyles be abandoned from April 1st, 1899, and that the necessary allowances be made in the Budget.

Notice of Motion, from Mr. A. G. Virgus. That the grant for Road Repairs and Maintenance be raised to Rs. 2,10,000 as recommended by the Commissioner and not at Rs. 2,50,000, as recommended by the Standing Committee.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, Municipal Office, 3rd January, 1899.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of TRIBHOVANDAS MUGUVANDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

ESHWARDAS TRIBHOVANDAS and MOTI LAL TRIBHOVANDAS, Executors named in the Will ... ... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR LOUIS ADDIN KERSHAW, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 22nd day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-Eight and in the Sixty-second year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

D. P. BINNING, The 22nd day of December, 1898.

Messrs. CHITNIS, MUTHAL & MALVI, Petitioners' Attorneys.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A GRAND EVENING CONCERT
will be given in the
TOWN HALL
ON TUESDAY, the 24th OF JANUARY, 1899, at 9-30 P. M.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY SANDHURST,
In aid of the Funds of
THE BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.
The Programme and further particulars will be published later on.

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NEW INDIAN CIRCUS.
GRAND SENSATIONAL OPENING PERFORMANCE.
ON SATURDAY, THE 7TH JANUARY, 1899.
IN THE CIRCUS TENT ON THE ESPLANADE.
EXHIBITION OF HIGHLY TRAINED ANIMALS.
ACCOMPLISHED ACROBATS AND LADY ARTISTS.

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BORI BUNDER,
NEW WAX FIGURES
AND NEW SCENERIES, GOOD AMUSEMENT FOR FAMILIES.
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PRICE OF ADMISSION: As. 8.

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FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
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SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE ....Nett per lb.	1 8
ORANGE PEKOE No. I ..... "	0 15
Do. No. II ..... "	0 14
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PEKOE'S MIXTURE ..... "	0 12
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FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.
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Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
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PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
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All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
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Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

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WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Re. 4 reduction on steel. The new Solid and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the same EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated VIOLET TINTED SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Solid Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Sidrups with folding sides, Holders and Globuls, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
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A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge—E. NORTON, 59 and 60 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON (ENGLAND). Established 30 Years.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE—Just Landed.—BLUTHNER'S ALIQUOT GRAND PIANOFORTE. The Bluthner Grand is the Queen of Pianos. Every Gradation of tone, from the most Ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo can be perfectly produced on them. MARCKS & Co., Ld. Sole Agents, Bombay, and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co. Ltd., Designers and Manufacturers of first class FURNITURE and INTERIOR FITTINGS, illustrated sheets free.

FOR 1899—New Year's Designs in French Cambries now showing. Very Pretty and Stylish Patterns. Lowest Cash Prices. Per yard, Annas 12, lower 10 yards. Annas 11 only per yard. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

GIRGAUM GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL will RE-OPEN January 11th, Training Classes will begin February 1st. For admission apply to the LADY PRINCIPAL.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. THIS SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED under the auspices of the Z. B. M. M. Society on MONDAY, January 16th. The children of European Missionaries, Civilians and others who desire a healthy climate all the year round for their children, combined with the advantages of good education on sound Evangelical Principles, will be received as Boarders or Day Pupils. Terms moderate. Apply to the LADY PRINCIPAL.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ALUMINIUM ARTICLES of the highest standard of purity, made at the VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE Bombay, are now FOR SALE at Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW, Bombay and Calcutta, and at Messrs. BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-0 per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-14, per case, at Bandora.

TO BE LET, opposite the Bank of Bombay, 2nd FLOOR and one OFFICE ROOM, on the 1st floor and 2 GODOWNS of the house, belonging to HAJI ISMAIL HAJI OSSMAN CHOTANI, residing at Pydhowni, Memon Wada.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS, SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—CHINESE CHOW DOG PUP, good pedigree, and possessing all the distinctive marks of its breed.—Address "S," care of this office."

VARIETIES IN GOLD BROOCHES, NECKLETS, BANGLES, PINS and all kinds of JEWELLERY, set with Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Onals, &c.—B. MUSSERWANJI and Co., No. 125, Horoby Row, Fort.

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READER.—WANTED thoroughly efficient, reliable PROOF READER. Good Salary to competent man. None but experienced men need apply.—"W," care of this Office.

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WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION, as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "25," care of this Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

RECEIVED Fancy Cuckoo and Trumpeter Clocks in metal Frames Carved Rs. 60, 75, 85 to Rs. 100.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, a review of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c., Indian Intelligence, Rs. 12 per annum for Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venkegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 28 days, and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ..... Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

CONCENTRATED FEVER TINCTURE prepared by THOMSON & TAYLOR, has met with marked success in the treatment of Intermittent, Remittent an Jungle Fevers. Price per bottle Re. 1-8. 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
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Absolute Security.
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Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
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IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE.....per lb.	1 12 0	PEKOE .....per lb.	0 14 0
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 12 0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG..... "	0 10 0
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Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.
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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	" 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,900,000

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Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.
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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
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The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
J. K. MOIR, Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bomb

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors...	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
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Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
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CALCUTTA.	NAGASAKI.	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO.	NEW YORK.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	PEKING.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.		YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum deposited does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on Japan, China, and the Principal Places in Europe, India, Australia, and Java.
G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.
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BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.....	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

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GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND,
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
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PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs.	200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs.	50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
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HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
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WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.
FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Genoa, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Marseilles, Jerusalem.
THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Undertakes Persian money exchange, invests cash reserves in Government Securities, English or Foreign Stock Exchange, and gives information when required on Speculative deals in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interest or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or on fixed periods on Rupee Paper, approved stock, Securities, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.
C. BLUM, Acting Manager.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and dispatched.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers.
All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of Wm. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take Instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On FRIDAY, the 13th inst. at 2 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Rao Bahadur Manockchund Kapoorchund, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Kanailall Khemchund of Delhi, the following valuable jewellery consisting of:—

1 Parcel of emeralds, about 543 ratties
2 Pearl Bunches, 33 strings, about 330 chavs
1 Parcel of pearls, 339 beads about 55 chavs
1 Pearl 9 necklace, of 44 beads about 730 chavs
1 Pearl necklace, of 44 beads
1 Pearl soojni
75 Pearls

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction opposite the Alexandra Hotel, above the "Seamen's Rest," near Victoria Dock, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, pale ware, crockery and glassware, one brass framed sympathetic square piano by Rose and Co., in good order, Wheeler and Wilson's Cabinet Sewing Machine, English-made fire proof safe by Lord, English phaeton, light victoria, Arab bay horse, 5 years old, going in saddle and harness, large fowl cage, lamps by Hinks, pictures, oil carpets, etc., the property of the late E. C. WATKINS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT RAMPART ROW (MINT ROAD) AND MODY STREET (MODIKHANA.)

On SATURDAY, the 14th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises under instructions from and by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Javerabhoo, widow of Pitamberdas Narrotumdas, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage dated the 20th day of September 1890 the undermentioned property viz.—

All those pieces or parcels of Government land or ground, with the several messuages tenements or dwelling houses buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being at Rampart Row and Mody Street in the Island of Bombay, formerly in the sub district of Fort and Colaba, but now of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 290 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on the east by Rampart Row on the west partly by Mody Street and partly by the property of Raghunathghur Ratnaghur on the north partly by the property of Raghunath ghur Ratnaghur and partly by Modi Lane and on the south by the property of Purshotam Tersey and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos 730 730 and 731 old Survey Nos 1951, 1287 and 1288 and new Survey No 3535 and 3536 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No 72, but now under Ward No.,——and the Street No.—— and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Javervahoo and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Road, Mazagon, the very valuable and neat blackwood and teakwood, dinning, drawing, office and bed room furniture, by Robert, Davjee Cardes and others, also English and Ratnagiree and cane furniture, rich electroplated ware specially bought from England case of electroplate spoons and forks for 12 persons

NOTICES.

WE have been THIS DAY APPOINTED AGENTS of the YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, Ld., and are now prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.

FRAMJEE SONS & CO.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE TENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held in the TOWN HALL, Bombay, commencing 16th March, 1899. 31 Prizes offered. For prospectus, etc., apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club will be held on the 5th January, 1899, at 6, P. M. at the Club to consider the de irability of extending the Club Premises.

29th Decemb r, 1898.

THE OOTACAMUND HIGH SCHOOL

FOR the DAUGHTERS of Military and Civil officers, under the care of the SISTERS of the Church Assisted by English (certificated) Ladies will (D.V.) re-open the first week in February at SHEDDEN HOUSE which is one of the most healthy in Ootacamund standing 7,500 feet above the sea and a little over 300 feet above the lake which is not visible from it. There is good drinking water on the premises lately analysed by the Government Analyst. The grounds are 9 1-2 acres in extent and contain two Tennis and two Badminton Courts. Pupils are prepared and presented for the Cambridge Local Examinations.

For prospectus, etc., apply to

THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

HAY! HAY!! HAY!!!

FOR the convenience of the Public and their numerous European Customers, the Undersigned have, in addition to their DEPOT at ANNESLEY ROAD near Grant Road, OPENED a DEPOT at HANDORA HILL ROAD, for the SALE of HAY suitable for Horses and Cattle, the same consists of Best Phool, Burdis, Jinjwa, Moong and other qualities. Yearly or small period contracts also made at moderate rates. For particulars apply to the Undersigned or to the Managers of the respective Depots.

LIDBETTER & Co.

Hammam Street, Fort, 1st November, 1898.

GOVERNMENT VETERINARY COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

UNDER the NEW RULES the Collegiate Course will commence hereafter from 4th January. Candidates intending to join during the next year should submit their applications before 4th January, on which date an Entrance Test for those who have not passed either the University School Final or Matriculation Examination will be held.

A copy of the College Rules and Regulations will be forwarded on application.

JAS. MILLS, Vety.-Major, A.V.D., Principal, Bo. Vety. College,

Parel, 22nd November, 1898.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY,

OPENING OF THE BALASORE-CUTTACK-BARANG SECTION FOR GOODS TRAFFIC.

ON and from the 10th January, 1899, the section BALASORE to CUTTACK and BARANG will be OPENED for goods traffic.

At Barang the Bengal-Nagpur Railway joins the East Coast Railway which opens the direct route between Calcutta and Madras, by a combined steamer and Railway service via Kola Riverside. The steamer service between Calcutta Armenian Ghat and Kola Riverside Station is by the rivers Hoogly and Rooparain and is worked by the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company, Managing Agents Messrs. Hoare Miller and Co., 28 stran, Calcutta. The rest of the route is by Railway, and as this route will be about 758 miles shorter, the rates will be much reduced.

Information regarding rates, etc. can be obtained from Messrs. Hoare Miller and Co., the District Traffic Superintendents, Khargpur, Chakradharpore, Bilaspur and Nag ur and the undersigned.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Nagpur, the 25th December, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SCRAP-BRASS & COPPER.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, which will be opened on Wednesday, the 11th day of January 1899, at 1 P.M., (Gun Fire), for the purchase of :—

BRASS SCRAP—75 TONS (rose 20 Tube pieces—45 Tons Hard) COPPER SCRAP—15 TONS (assorted) which can be seen on application to the undersigned at the General Stores, Parel.

TENDERS.—These must be made on the Company's authorized form, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

TERMS.—The sum of Rs. 299 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest, lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Store-keeper.

The General Stores Office,
Parel, (Bombay) dated 29th December, 1898.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

PROPERTY OF BRIG.-GENERAL CURTEIS, BANGALORE, GOING HOME.

	Rs.
B. Aus. g., well bred. SHOWY, regularly ridden on parade, fit for immediate work, broken to Harness ..	1000
Br. E g. g., about 15 hands, well bred, fast trotter, quiet in Harness, a smart HORSE, suitable for Dog-Cart	400
Ch. C-B. H. about 14 hands, very good action, quiet, [believed by owner to be a perfect lady's hack] broken to Harness	200
BROUGHAM, English-built, for one or pair, light, quite a smart carriage, dark blue picked out with yellow, in good order, pole and shafts	600
T. Cart (sometimes called PHAETON in this country) English-built, easy running, India-rubber tyres, in good order, dark blue picked out with yellow, shafts and pole	60
STAFF SADDLE, not much used, fillets in good order...	8
MILITARY BRIDLE, bs east piece, rope, for General Officer	20
Ditto	20
PIANO, Semi-grand, Trichord, by Konisch, specially made for India, expensive Piano, in very good condition, felt cover and tin-lined case included	700

The above descriptions may perhaps be of use to intending purchasers, but are no warranty.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE OFFICE,
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

JAMES SMART,

ESTABLISHED 1831. TAILOR & OUTFITTER,

38, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,

535 & 539, CALLE PIEDAD BUENOSAYRES.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h, 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 35m. High water 3-1m., 3-46a. Low water, 9-27m., 9-13a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce, ballott for an Elective Port Trustee, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Arrival of Transport Dunera.
Departure of Transport Simla.
Simon's Grand Museum, Borce Bunder.
Ball at Government House.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Daily average attendance 152. Admissions 1,003. Prevailing diseases, fevers, dysentery and diseases of respiratory organs.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CYCLING CLUB ANNUAL SPORTS.—The 1st Prize in the 5 miles Handicap open to all comers has been increased from value Rs. 50 to value Rs. 75

THEFT AT KHETWADY.—Amirudin Haji-Cumrudin, residing at 9th Lane, Khetwady, has reported to the police that some time during his absence from his shop on the 31st ultimo, Rs. 200 in cash were stolen.

FALL OFF A COCOANUT TREE.—On Monday last Joao Antone, aged fifty years, residing at Mahim, went up a cocoanut-tree to gather cocoanuts, when he accidentally let go his hold and fell on to the ground, sustaining internal injuries. Antone was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been lying under treatment.

THEFT ON BOARD A STEAMER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J Sanders-Slater, Constable Jebb charged Abdoola Ali with theft of three knives of the value of Rs. 4-8 from the P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia on the 2nd instant. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted having three previous convictions against him. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

BHOWNAGAR NEWS.—The very low state of health of Mr. Bunshaw the medical officer of the B. G. T. P. Railway has compelled him to take 8 months more furlough, making one year. The B. B. & C. I. Railway mail train, which is due at Wadhwan at 1-15 p. m. arrived there, over an hour late yesterday, owing to the goods train, which preceded it, having blocked the way after leaving Lakhtar station.—The weather is very cold.

DUMAS NEWS.—Dumas, which is a sea-side station near Surat, was very full during the Christmas holidays with visitors from Bombay and Surat.—The small Chowpatti was injured during the last rainy season, as the pier constructed and built of stone was destroyed, and so this beautiful place is spoilt.—The chief visitors were, Hon'ble Mr. Gokuldas P. Parekh, Messrs. Mansookhl and Motilal Munsh, Rao Sahib Hurdeolalh, Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas and Mr. Narandas Rajaram of Bombay, and Mr. Dinanath W. Mehta and others. Many new Bungalows are under construction. Mr. Weir, the Collector of Surat, visited Dumas.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING.—The Telegu Social Club met on Monday evening in the hall of the late Mr. Jaya Karadi Lingu's residence in Kamatipura, to congratulate Dr. V. P. Chavan, on receiving the title of "Rao Saheb." The hall was crowded with the residents of the locality. The President of the club, Mr. Pirajl Nursu, took the chair. Mr. Venkaya Karadi Jaya dwelt upon the disinterested way in which the worthy Doctor had worked for the poor plague stricken people of the locality. Mr. Jaya was followed by Mr. Sayana Rajana, who described the good work of Dr. Chavan in appropriate terms. The Rao Saheb then thanked all present, and the proceedings terminated after the Rao Saheb was presented with *Attar, pan* and flowers.

A PARSEE BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Allan F Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Mirza Street, regarding the death of Framji Cursetji Bugli, a Parsee aged sixty-nine years, residing in that locality. About three months and a-half ago deceased was warming himself near the fire-place in his house, when his clothes accidentally caught fire, with the result that he was extensively burnt over his loins and back. Some household remedies were applied to the burns, and as they did not seem to improve his condition, Framji was taken to the J. J. Hospital and detained for treatment. About six days ago deceased was, at his own request, taken to his house, where tetanus set in and terminated fatally yesterday afternoon. A verdict of accidental death from burns was returned by the jury.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector De Bergh charged Mahomed bin Syed, a Mahomedan, with stealing a copper-pot valued at Rs. 2-12, belonging to Poonamchand Puda, a Marwari, having his place of business in Khalassi Chuckla. It appeared from the evidence of the complainant that at about 4 p.m., on Monday the accused and two others came to his shop and asked him to show them some pots. Complainant went into an inner room to get them, but on his return he missed a "dechi" which was lying on a bench in front of his shop. The accused was also gone. Subsequently the accused was brought to him by the police with the missing dechi. The accused, who had twelve previous convictions against him, was committed to the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Narayan Sawji alias Mahadu alias Ragoo Keshav, an old offender, having a record of six previous convictions, was charged with theft of two cotton sheets and a cotton dhotur, of the collective value of Rs. 8, belonging to one Arjoon Ranoo of Parel Road. The clothes had been kept hanging to dry on the verandah of the complainant's house on Monday morning, when accused appeared, picked up the clothes, and walked off with them. He had not gone many paces away from the house, when complainant came out and noticing the thief raised an alarm. A policeman doing duty at the corner of the street, immediately gave chase and arrested the accused with the property in his possession. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted six previous convictions, one of which was for three years awarded to him by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons. He was on the present charge sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

A DISPUTE HAPPILY SETTLED.—A correspondent writes :—The Sthanakvasi Jain community have a very valuable property of their own at Chinchpokli where without the installation of idols they perform their religious ceremonies. Of late there had arisen a dispute as to its ownership. One party the Chapparias contended to have the sole and exclusive right while the Kutchi Gujjars declared it was the joint and common property of all. A hot discussion followed, and the matter was likely to have gone to Court; but fortunately for both the parties there happened to be Messrs. Motichand Tulsi Manecckchand Tulsi and Hirachand Velji all well-meaning and influential members from Kathiawar, to whom the matter was referred for arbitration. The property was in debt of more than thirty thousand rupees. Mr. Damji Lakhmichand, the opium farmer, came forward with a princely donation of twenty thousand rupees of his own, and a further sum of Rs. 10,000 being the Sthanak Fund of Kutchi Gujjars collected some years ago, was also tendered to make good the debt in question. Thus the matter ended with a happy turn. It was then decided that the property should be devised in trust in the names of eight members, and be made over to the whole community in the name of Mr. Damji Lakhmichand, to whom all credit is due.

THE ARMY LIST AND WAR SERVICES.

THE war services of officers engaged in the operations on the North-West Frontier during 1897-98 will be recorded in the Army List which will shortly be published in the following order :—(1) "Tirah, 1897-98" for those who served with the Tirah Expeditionary Force, followed, when necessary, by any of the following particular actions or engagements :—(1) Action of Chagru Kotal, (2) Action of Dargai, (3) Capture of Sampagha Pass, (4) Capture of the Arhanga Pass, (5) Reconnaissance of the Kharmana Defile and action of 7th November 1897, (6) Reconnaissance of the Saran Sar and action of 9th November 1897, (7) Operations in the Waran Valley and action of 16th November 1897, (8) Operations at and around Dwatoi and action of 24th November 1897, (9) Operations against the Khani Khel Chamkanis, (10) Operations in the Bara Valley, 7th to 14th December 1897, (11) Operations in the Bazar valley, 25th to 30th December 1897, (12) Affair at Shinkamar on 20th January 1898, (2) "North-West Frontier of India 1897-98" followed by the word (a) Tochi, (b) Malakand, (c) Mohmand, (d) Utman Khel, or (e) Buner, when necessary for those who served with these forces. The following particular freidents will be recorded in this connection. "Action at Maizar, 16th January 1897" to precede the word Tochi. 'Defence of Malakand,' 'Relief of Malakand.' Defence of Chakdara' or 'Relief of Chakdara,' will be entered immediately after the general heading "North-West, Frontier of India 1897-98," and "Action of Landakai," "Operations in Bajour" or " perations in the Mamund Country will follow theword 'Malakand.' "Attack and capture of the Tanga Pass" will follow 'Buner.' The following will be entered immediately after the general heading "North-Western Frontier, 1897-98" :—(1.) Engagement near Shabkadr, 9th August 1897 (2) Action of the Ubian Pass, 27th August 1897. (3) peration on the Samana and in the Kurram Valley during August and September 1897, (4) Defence of Gulistan, (5) Relief of Gulistan. (6) Operations of the Flying Column in the Kurram Valley under Colonel Richardson, 20th August to 1st October 1897.

THE NEW YEAR'S "KAISER-I-HIND."

THE last number of the "Kaiser-i-Hind," the leading weekly "Anglo-Gujrati" newspaper of the Presidency, has put on quite a different garb. It contains a series of portraits. First and foremost amongst them is the likeness of Lord Curzon, an electro of the same being ordered out from England. Then there is the likeness of late Dr. K. N. Eahadurji. On another page the portraits of Dr. Bahadurji and his staff are given. A history of the Parsee hospital is also published in the columns of the paper, the editorial staff of which has been thoroughly re-organized recently. Competent and experienced writers well-versed in politics, social and religious customs are placed on the literary staff. There are besides numerous contributors of repute, and Mr. Framji C. Mehta, the enterprising proprietor of the paper, leaves nothing undone to make the paper as popular as possible among the natives. A new feature has been recently introduced, namely the smart reporting the of various events of the previous day, the absence of which is marked in other weeklies. As a New Year's gift the proprietor has presented to the subscribers an excellent sheet almanack, and the beautiful bust portrait of the late Mr. Gladstone which has been well executed in England.

CONTRACTUAL RESPONSIBILITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The December issue of I. L. R. 20 Allahabad at page 497 reports a case on the above subject of general public importance. It reminds one also of a ruling in I. L. R. 23 Bombay at page 754, the judgment of the Honourable Mr. Justice Fulton. In the Allahabad case the judgment is of Sir Louis Kershaw, Chief Justice. The law that these two cases lays down is as follows :—In the Bombay case it is laid down that "A fluctuating body like the committee of a society or school cannot contract, though the individuals composing it may do so. If secretaries of voluntary societies make contracts without disclosing the names of the persons under whose authority they are acting, they of course render themselves liable for the performance of contracts they have made but in practice no real difficulty usually occurs; for the committee of the institutions concerned would, as a rule, naturally feel bound in honour, to indemnify their officers, and would, in so far as they had authorised the contract, be equally bound to them in law." The Allahabad case follows the law laid down in 3 Times Law Reports at page 248 which says that "an individual member of a club, or a member of the committee of management who has not in any way pledged his personal credit, is not liable for goods ordered for, and supplied to the Club, i-e., as meaning an abstract entity unknown to law." The standard work on the subject is Daly's Law of Clubs and Voluntary Associations. The Bombay case was a suit for rent and recovery of possession of premises let. The Allahabad case was for payment for labour and materials i-e. for certain work done.—Yours, &c ;

I. R. KOTWAL.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A CONTEMPORARY publishes the following as an account of the Trust's proceedings :—

The monthly meeting of the City Improvement Trust Board was held on Monday at 4 p.m. There were seven items of business but of these, five were of a formal character. Two offers were made for renting a plot of ground on the Flats for stacking hay. One was made by the old occupant, who offered Rs. 4,000, saying he had incurred considerable expenditure for preservation from fires in or about the place. Another was made by a new man who offered Rs. 4,300. It was suggested that in future there should be a competition for the vacant plots for stacking hay by means of tenders. This was agreed to. Meanwhile the old occupant was asked to renew his occupancy at the higher rate. If he declined, the plot should be let out to the other person. The Trustees sanctioned the cost of furniture, some of which are actually articles of luxury and comfort, at Rs. 4,800. It should be noted that Messrs. Roberts & Co. have been patronised in this matter. The furniture will not only be handsome but most substantial and is likely to last so long as the Trust lasts, so that the public will see with what an "economic conscience" the Board is proceeding with its work after its first plunge in extravagance regarding salaries of high officers. It is evident the Trust is going to do everything on a liberal scale—cheese-paring economy being proscribed.

The next business was the consideration of a draft form of agreement of conditional contract to be entered into with owners willing to sell property required by the Board by agreement. There was a long discussion on the subject, firstly, as to the binding character of the preliminary agreement on the vendor, and, secondly, as to delegating the authority of the Board to the Land Committee to close with all offers to a certain extent without the sanction of the Board. At first the Chairman put forward a proposal to the effect that the Board should empower him to close with such offers—the condition being that he may do so as long as the amount equalled sixteen times the annual rental of the property he dealt with. Mr. Wacha considered such a power dangerous to be entrusted to a single individual albeit that he was the Chairman. He insisted on the principle of bringing forward all purchases of property beyond the value of Rs. 5,000 for previous sanction of the Board as required by the Improvement Act. He thought the Chairman was already an autocrat, and it was certainly not in the public interests to allow him so dangerous a power as he wished to have from the Board. Bearing in mind that the Trustees were sitting in camera and that there was no publicity given to its proceedings, it was absolutely necessary that every land transaction should have the final sanction of the Board.

Dr. Weir strongly supported Mr. Wacha. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola raised the legal question, apart from the question of principle, of the preliminary contract being binding on the vendor. Mr. Macaulay thought that the Board might follow the practice of a "firm offer" adopted by brokers dealing with mercantile houses. After considerable discussion on this and other side issues which arose out of the discussion, the original suggestion of the Chairman to empower him to close with offers in the manner he described was entirely dropped. It was resolved that in the first instance the Land Committee should consider all offers and then bring them up for the Board's final sanction, with their recommendations. This was unanimously agreed to. It was at the same time resolved to take counsel's opinion on the legal consequences to the vendor who may accept the preliminary contract of sale as drafted by the Board's solicitors. After further resolving that draft regulations and by-laws touching vacant plots, grazing grounds, and so forth be passed on to the Land Committee for consideration, and allowing the engagement, as a temporary measure for four months, of two surveyors for the survey of schemes for the northern part of the island, the meeting concluded its proceedings.

BOMBAY FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES CLOSED 3RD JANUARY 1899.

The Colonials—Distance 5 furlongs.

1 Mr Lyndon's br w m Clavice
2 Mr Lyndon's ch aus g Cre-t
3 Mr Jamo's br aus gdg Dakin
4 Mr R J Hunter's ch aus gdg Croyder by 4 yrs Chesham out of Wammara

The Bedouin Stakes—Distance 1 mile.

1 Mr Ali bin Amir's b g Hyderi 13 3-4 yrs
2 Mr Aga Mirza Ahmed's b g Charter 4 yrs
3 Mr Lyndon's b h Atlas 5 yrs
4 Mr Shaik Esoo bin Khalifa's ch a h Wafadar
5 Capts Young's c b gdg Hampton
6 Mr Ali bin Talib's bl a c Planet 3 yrs
7 H H Aga Khan's c a b Shot Selk

The Dealers' Plate—Distance 5 furlongs

1 Mr Ali bin Amir's b g Repentance, 12-3
2 Mr S A W's b a h Dervish 14
3 Mr H F Hajee Cosman's b a h Samnile
4 Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a c Khabsor 4 yrs

Kavur Plate—Distance 1-1 mile.

1 Mr S A W's g a p Arbid 13-2 1-2
2 Mr Saleh Tookmachi's g a h Khasali 13-2
3 Mr Lyndon's g g p Midas 13-1
4 Mr Ali bin Amir's g g Councillor 13-2 1-2
5 Mr Bezonji Pestonji's b a p Rising Star 13-2
6 Mr D J R's b g Rufus 13-2 1-2
7 Mr Jackson's b a p Conqueror 13-2 6 yrs
8 Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a p Afgam 13-1 5-8
9 Mr Artin A Esajis ch a p Webster

Galloway Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

1 Mr Ali bin Amir's ch a g Solistor, 13 2 1-2
2 Mr J Mollisons b ch m Bawbee, 14
3 Mr Artin A Esajeies ch a p Chester, 13 1-3
4 Mr S A W's g a g Midnight, 13-3
5 Mr Jussufally Mahomed's g a g Barrister
6 Mr H E A's br bl g g President, 14
7 Mr Pestonji Pestonji's b a x Nobleman, 13-3
8 Mr Mahomed Ally Tharia Topan's b ag Marshall, 13 3 3-6
9 Mr A M Basharia's g a g Liverpool, 13 3

The Ryculla Plate—Distance 6 furlongs

1 Mr Bezonji Pestonji's b a g Nobleman 13-3
2 Mr P F Fischer's ch a g Governor
3 Capt B Levatt's bor br m Lily of the Valley 13-2

Race declared void Cg.

The Gymkhana Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs

1 Mr Lyndon's ch ag Prince 13-2 3-6
2 Mrjor G H M Cowan's b a g Cossack 13 2 1-2
3 Mr Bland's b a g Ghoolh
4 Capts Young's g a gdg Electric
5 Mr P F Fischer's ch a p Busrah 13 1 1-2
6 Mr P Fischer's ch a g Hurlingham 13 2 3-4

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

MYSTERIES OF MALAYSIA.

WHAT MR. CHRISTIAN SAW IN THE CAROLINES.

SIR CLEMENTS MARKHAM presided, on Dec. 12, at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, when Mr F. W. Christian read an interesting paper on "Exploration in the Caroline Islands."

THE HAUNTED RUINS OF NAN-MATAL.

The LECTURER said that in 1895, meeting in Sydney Mr. Louis Becke, that Ulysses of Pacific waters, he determined to take his advice and visit Spanish Micronesia, in order to explore some remarkable ruins reported to be upon the Islands of Ponape and Lele, in the Eastern Carolines. He reached Ponape on New Year's Day, 1893. After giving an interesting account of the inhabitants and their customs, the lecturer described his visits to Metalanim, on the east coast, and the result of his explorations among the famous ruins of Nan-Matal. He said that the area occupied by the islets of Nan-Matal is about nine square miles. For the most part they are deserted, and altogether there are not above twenty people living on the three or four inhabited ones. Some of them are planted with cocoa-nut and bread-fruit, and are visited occasionally by fishing parties. The King island of Tomun and the shores of Metalanim harbour are fairly thickly populated, but the folk as a rule give Nan-Matal a pretty wide birth. They say the place is haunted, and on certain of the islets, such as Pan-Katara and Pei-Kap, nothing will induce them to set foot.

ANCIENT CYCLOPEAN MASONRY.

All the enormous quantity of basalt which the ancient builders used must have been brought in canoes or rafted down the coast, a distance of twenty to thirty miles. These pillars and blocks were carried down to the sea from the dales below the precipices of U and the great perpendicular scarp of Chokach, where the columnar basalt formation is very strikingly marked. Here were grand natural quarries, whence the builders might select all the shafts and pillars required, lying around ready shaped to their hand. The first of the islets visited from Uchentau was Nan-Tauach, the most remarkable of all the Metalanim ruins. The water-front is faced with a solid terrace of massive stonework, about 6ft. wide, standing over 6ft. above the shallow waterway. Above is a striking example of immensely solid Cyclopean masonry. A great wall, between 20ft. and 30ft. high, and about 10ft. in thickness, formed of basaltic prisms laid alternately lengthwise and crosswise, encloses an oblong space, which can be entered only by the great gateway in the middle of the west face, and by a small portal in the north-west corner. The right side of the gateway is overshadowed and all but hidden from view by the dense leafage of a huge Ifcik tree. In olden times the walls must have been considerably greater in height, but much of the masonry has now fallen into lamentable ruin. A series of huge rude steps leads into a spacious courtyard, strewn with fragments of fallen pillars. This encircles a second terraced enclosure topped by a remarkable projecting frieze or cornice of stonework. The outer enclosures were 185ft. by 115ft., the wall varying in height from 20ft. to nearly 40ft; the inner, which forms a second conforming parallelogram, measuring 85ft. by 75ft. Height of the wall, 15ft. to 18ft.; average thickness, 8ft.

GRAVE FOR CHAU-TE-LEUR—STORY OF A GREAT INVASION.

Another rude flight of steps leads up to the great central vault or treasure chamber, said to be the grave of an ancient monarch, who bore the dynastic title of Chau-te-Leur. It was difficult to gain much information about the old tradition at first. The natives certainly know something about the history of these ruins but do not care to talk of them to strangers. This reticence he had patiently to overcome little by little and consequently bit by bit a tolerably explicit little chapter of history was built up. It appeared that in olden days Ponape was much more populous than at present. All the tribes in the days of the builders were united under a powerful line of kings. The last of this dynasty met his death facing a great invasion of barbarians from Pak-Air, the barren lands of the south, probably some portion of New Guinea, the New Hebrides, or some neighbouring portion of Melanesian area. They arrived in a great fleet of canoes under the command of a fierce and ferible warrior, Icho-Kalakal. The savage invaders poured in upon the peaceful settlers and blotted out the ancient civilisation after a great battle, in which numbers were slain on both sides. Part of the walls were thrown down, and the defenders were either slain in battle or offered up in solemn sacrifice to the war-gods of their conquerers. King Chau-te-Leur himself in his flight, perished in the waters of the Chapalap river, at the head of Metalanim harbour. The Ani changed him into a blue river fish, which the folk of Metalanim to this day will not eat.

THE UNDERGROUND BURIAL VAULT.

The underground chamber or vault which bore King Chau-te-Leur's name lies right in the centre of the inner precinct, facing the great gate-way. It is about 8ft, in depth roofed in with six enormous slabs of basalt. The flooring was paved by some heavy basalt blocks, which they had great trouble in lifting away. Below this was a layer of soft vegetable mould, thickly matted with a tough root-growth that made excavation somewhat troublesome. The side nearest the entrance threatened soon to fall into ruins, and they had to pursue digging operations very cautiously in this corner for fear of being crushed by the collapsing of these mighty masses of masonry. There are three other tombs or vaults besides the large central one, situated on the south-west, east, and north-west sides respectively. They are smaller in size and gave up rather scanty results to their excavations. The one on the east side is very narrow, and some 12ft. in depth. Paul, the King of the Metalanim tribe, sometimes used these as dungeons to confine those who offended him—a punishment greatly dreaded by the natives in their childlike horror of the dark and of the viewless spirits forms with which their fancy peopies these lonesome places.

"THE EYES OF THE SPIRIT."

"The eyes of the spirits are watching everything you do," said Koroun, one of the lecturer's workmen, as he tendered his resignation. "I know they are angry : they will not injure you, because you are a white man, but they will punish us. I am very much afraid ; I cannot sleep at night, and I would like to go home." Standing on the south-west angle, where the wall is nearly 40ft. in height, one looked down upon the green alleys of nodding woodland, with never a glimpse of the network of canals rippling below. The north-east angle is occupied by an enormous banyan tree, towering full 50ft. above the masonry in which it stands firm-rooted, thrusting its bunches of thread-like root-fibre into every crevice. These, as they swell, exercise a constant and gradually increasing force, wrenching the blocks out of place. When a high wind blows the structure is racked through and through in every joint and keystone. Sooner or later, if nothing is done to remove the tree, this side of the wall will settle down into ruins. A tangle of weeds, grasses, and creepers thickly carpets the precinct. Beyond the two small cross-walls on the inner side of the great outer wall of the south-west side is a remarkable slab, inclining to a crescent shape, balanced on two solid shafts projecting out of the masonry. This, when tapped, gives a clear ringing sound, and was probably used for an alarum or for a sort of bell in sacred ceremonies. The north-west angle gives a happy impression of the style of architecture, the two walls at their junction running up high and bluff like the bows of a Japanese junk. Beneath, the terrace fronting the waterway is overgrown by a belt of young cocoa-palms of recent growth.

A MICRONESIAN VENICE.

News of the excavations, and of the havoc being made in the jungle in clearing operations, finally reached the ears of King Paul, who at once put a stop to the work. Most unfortunately, his superstitious terrors were confirmed by a very severe epidemic of influenza that broke out in the tribe shortly after their departure, and carried off many of the Metalnim people. The result of the excavations in the central vault was distinctly encouraging, and is was a great pity more time could not have been spent at it. Thoroughly to explore and clear the labyrinth of this Micronesian Venice and to make thorough excavations would take several months' hard work. It was very difficult to get the natives to work here, owing to their dread of the vengeance of the ancestral spirits and heroes hovering around these holy places, ready to let loose some terrible judgment upon the head of rash intruders. Another great drawback to exploration likely to continue during the reign of King Paul is a deep-seated hostility to the white man felt by many of the Metalanim tribesman.

The lecture was followed by a discussion opened by Admiral Bridge, and the proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to Mr. Christian.

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THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 3RD OF JANUARY, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calion standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constan gravity a Lat. 15.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount equired to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure at 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation. 1st Nov. to date
Aden ...	30·070	Calm	1	60·6	39·2	86	...	0·37	—0·1
Rina ...	30·081	N	3	57·3	7	83	...	0·28	—0·1
Delhi ...	29·936	Calm	4	62·7	40·1	93	0·05	1·25	+0·82
Agra ...	30·004	NW	6	67·0	45·4	85	0·02	0·73	+0·46
Cawnpore ...	29·968	N	3	76·2	47·0	94	...	0·23	...
Allahabad ...	29·924	E	10	66·8	52·9	95	0·38	0·71	+0·20
Jhansi ...	30·000	WNW	6	68·1	46·2	79	...	0·98	+0·70
Jacobabad ...	29·935	Calm	3	47·4	32·5	56	...	0·05	—0·21
Karachi ...	30·102	NNE	8	68·	40	32	...	0·00	—0·28
Joypore ...	30·036	NNE	6	64·5	44·2	67	...	0·48	+0·13
Ajmere ...	30·090	Calm	4	65·4	40·8	53	...	0·37	+0·02
Deesa ...	30·062	ENE	7	73·6	43·6	49	...	0·48	+0·28
Ahmedabad ...	30·040	NE	3	75·2	43·1	41	...	0·51	...
Bhuj ...	3 ··09	Calm	8	72·8	43·5	40	...	0·22	—0·12
Rajkot ...	30 035	Calm	7	73·9	38·0	52	...	0·29	—0·11
Ghadochi ...	29·985	NW	9	76·4	44·7	31	...	0·03	...
Veraval ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neemuch ...	3.·704	W	8	69·7	40·9	55	...	0·90	+0·42
Indore ...	30·067	Calm	4	7·3	40·1	51	...	0·19	—0·56
Saugor ...	30·042	WSW	6	76·2	44·0	46	...	0·49	—0·33
Jabulpore ...	29·976	W	4	83·4	52·9	46	...	0·01	—0·86
Hoshangabad ...	30 052	Calm	4	77·7	48·2	57	...	0·00	—1·28
Khandwa ...	30·070	Calm	7	78·2	42·1	52	...	0·00	—0·94
Raipur ...	29 922	SW	4	84·8	45·2	76	...	0·00	—0·87
Nagpur ...	30 002	NNW	13	87·3	57·7	51	...	0·08	—1·57
Amraoti ...	30·040	SSW	7	82·1	52·4	40	...	0·0	—1·42
Akola ...	30·018	WNW	11	81·6	50·6	33	...	0·17	—1·88
Surat ...	30·066	E	6	74·5	52·6	57	...	0·16	—0·03

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY [EVENING, JAN. 3.

THERE was an extra allotment of Indian Council Bills made in London yesterday of Rs. 5,00,000 on Bombay, at 1s. 4 1-32d.

Consols were unchanged yesterday at 111. French Rentes declined 1-4 per cent., to 101 3-4; and Paris Exchange on London 1 1-2 centime, to 25·22fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 116 1-2, and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £63. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 13-16d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 3-4 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 3-4 per cent. also. Bar Silver advanced 1-16d., to 27 5-16d. per oz.

For Linseed the quotation yesterday was 37 1-4s. per 416 lbs. January-February shipment, to Hamburg, sellers via the Canal, market firm; and for White Delhi Wheat, 30 1-4s., January-February shipment, to Hull, buyers via the Canal.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	9,670 bales.
Wheat	6,788 cwts.
Linseed	4,787 "
Rapeseed	2,920 "
Gingellyseed	48,119 "
Poppyseed	1,146 "
Groundnuts	2,475 "
Castorseed	4,742 "
Rice	5,540 "

The Banks and local markets have continued closed to-day, and will re-open to-morrow (Wednesday).

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

Bar Silver	27 5-16 d.
Rentes	101 3-4

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 3.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Formosa (extra) left here to-day for China direct.

PORTSAID, JAN. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Matiana left yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JAN. 2.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. India arrived here from Colombo this morning.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Robertson arrived here yesterday afternoon.

COLOMBO, JAN. 1.

The Austrian Loyd's s. s. Marquis Bacquehem, from Japan, left for Bombay this evening.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 20th December, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 13th December, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 13. Rs. a. p.	Dec. 20. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000 0 0	88,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,58,70,512 5 3	2,14,99,758 8 3
Other Deposits, &c.	5,41,80,394 13 4	5,44,90,424 14 2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,03,496 4 3	7,22,752 7 7
Sundries	27,78,922 3 4	28,54,919 2 4
	Rs. 10,20,83,307 10 2	10,14,47,885 0 4

ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities	62,99,632 0 0	63,90,062 0 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	69,70,342 0 0	69,15,392 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,80,56,159 7 6	1,61,90,644 14 4
Accounts of Credit do.	1,75,55,592 0 5	1,74,70,140 2 11
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,82,95,185 11 6	1,95,08,811 6 11
Balances with other Banks	10,34,737 6 11	10,31,659 10 1
Bullion	1,988 11 0	1,905 5 0
Dead Stock	13,07,039 15 7	13,01,061 1 10
Stamps	11,792 4 3	11,869 10 0
Sundries	15,65,613 13 5	15,65,613 1 1
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,40,99,953 13 0	1,32,36,966 5 7
Do. at Branches	1,58,84,279 6 7	1,78,18,656 13 6
	Rs. 10,20,83,307 10 2	10,14,47,885 0 4

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 17th December, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs. a. p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	30,00,000 0 0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 27,44,655 13 8	36,69,351 4 7
Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 9,20,695 6 11	
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	216,23,872 15 2
Bank Post Bills, etc.	23 6 2 12 4
Sundries	5,73,380 13 5
Total	349,59,307 13 6

ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities	39,04,360 6 0
Other authorised Investments	9,64,929 14 0
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	31,37,291 8 5
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	48,17,285 11 6
Bills discounted and purchased	74,03,830 9 10
Balances with other Banks	11,11,695 3 7
Bullion	10,430 1 9
Dead stock	8,30,679 5 7
Stamps	12,095 3 11
Sundries	66,173 2 11
	223,13,611 3 6
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	126,45,696 10 0
Total	349,59,307 13 6

RAILWAY RETURNS.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 24th December, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	752	752	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	52,491	45,582	6,909	...	...	1,03,247
Parcels, &c.	1,05,780	78,684	25,096	...	4,607	...
Goods ...						
Other earnings ...	4,482	17,774	...	12,522	...	10,086
Total for week	1,60,693	1,41,940	19,253	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	28,84,896	29,93,421	...	...	...	1,08,7

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 17th December 1898, on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings Estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,300	20,600	20	23,920
Or per mile of Railway	23	146	...	169
For previous 23 weeks of half year	80,109	3,51,166	3,975	4,34,360
Total for 24 week ...	83,409	3,71,766	3,995	4,58,270
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,733	17,924	32	20,288
Per mile of Ry do.	20	124	..	144
Total to corresponding date do.	88,070	2,86,237	3,122	3,77,429

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 3,631
Do. to date ..... " 80,781

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 10th December, 1898, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Minerals Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	280	...	680
Or per mile of Railway	23	12	...	35
For previous 22 weeks of half-year.	6,738	4,325	47	11,048
Total for 23 weeks...	7,138	4,463	47	11,648
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	96	6,711	7	6,814
Per mile of Ry do.	6	388	..	394
Total to corresponding date do.	5,468	11,368	114	16,935

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 6,314
Do. to date ..... " 6,287

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT—JANUARY 2.

10 p.m. ... 87°

TUESDAY—JANUARY 3.

6 a.m.	67·2
10 a.m.	67·9
2 p.m.	73·5
4 p.m.	72·9

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MOUZE—December 26, at Amritsar, the wife of S Mouze, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1899.

THE fourteenth National Congress has been held very successfully in Madras, thus conclusively confuting the prediction of pessimists who declared that the amendment of certain clauses of the Penal Code dealing with sedition would render the holding of any Congress thenceforth impossible. If the prophet were put to the question, he would have found it difficult to produce evidence that the Congress had ever done any thing to justify the imputation that if the law against sedition were freed from ambiguity, every Congress-wallah would find himself in jail. An implication of the kind coming from an enemy would be only natural; from a friend it is inexcusable. One of the noticeable incidents of the meeting was the resolution of cordial greeting telegraphed to Lord Curzon on his arrival, to which the new Viceroy as cordially replied. These annual gatherings no longer excite the suspicion and arouse the antipathy which attended their inception. They are not now compared to the Convention of revolutionary France. That was the comparison in vogue in the Mofussil when the first Congress met in Calcutta, and its members were being affably received by Lord Dufferin at Government House, discussing tea and politics in the most amicable manner. On the other hand the movement has lost most of the enthusiasm of its early youth. In the early eighties it believed in the possibility of stamping out abuses with as much confidence in the infallibility of its methods as if it were a Plague Committee prepared to rid the country of all objectionable bacilli by a given date. The illusions of inexperience disappear as the years revolve. They are only too apt to give place to a sense of weariness and disappointment. Mr. Asquith described the unavailing labours of the Parliament of 1892 as ploughing the sands, a waste of effort very dispiriting even to the most robust innovators. That Parliament came to a premature end, to be succeeded by another cast in a wholly different mould, which is not condemned to exhaust its strength on ineffectual efforts to achieve the impossible. With more or less reason it may claim to be in a better position than its predecessor to represent the prevailing opinion of the country. Congress succeeds Congress, and is always the same. It has the same programme, passes the same resolutions, and when its brief session of less than a week is completed, separates, to meet again in some other city to reconsider the same programme, pass the same resolutions and again separate, to meet again a year later. The formality of electing members for each Congress is of course duly observed. But in the unchanging East, the electoral machinery is not exposed to the rude shocks and vicissitudes which in the Western lands converts small minorities into large majorities, in utter disregard of the aims and wishes of those who set the said machinery in motion.

If the Congress were subjected to the stimulus of a real appeal to the country, and subjected periodically to the disciplinary process known in English political life as the sway of the pendulum, the monotony, of which some of its members, and many even of its friendly critics now complain, would soon disappear. Her Majesty's Opposition is as necessary to the well-being of Her Majesty's Government as daily food and nightly rest. But nothing analogous gives variety and interest to the discussion of the questions to which the Congress gives such grave attention session after session. We should suggest for consideration the expediency of employing a Devil's Advocate, who, in default of an Opposition of the Orthodox English model, should heckle the President, and the proposers and seconders of resolutions. He could put forward what a bold bad man might be able to allege in defence of the present state of things in India. However forcibly or even eloquently he put his case, he could not shake the conviction of a single member of the Congress; there would be no fear of anything so untoward as a vote of confidence in the Government of India, or of any of the Local Governments or their myrmidons. But a plausible exposition of such imaginary claims to favourable consideration as an ingenious and not over-scrupulous advocate could put forward, would enable the exponents of sounder views to put their case with more vim and conviction than it is possible to assume when speaking to an audience convinced in advance of the truth and cogency of everything the speaker says. We make the suggestion in a helpful spirit, and with the sincere conviction that the experiment is worth trying. In our view the Congress fulfils a very useful function, when it subjects every error of commission or omission on the part of the administration to periodical criticism, and formulates the aspirations of the educated class for representative institutions. Whether those aspirations are shared by the great bulk of the Indian peoples is open to considerable doubt. But that is not the question. Since they are entertained by a section of educated India—half a million or thereabouts all told—it is far better that their representatives should come forth once a year and give voice to their wishes, than sit brooding over their wrongs until they become tools of the disaffected.

The President of the ready Congress, Mr. A. M. Bose, in his voluminous and able address, while deprecating what he termed the reactionary measures of last year, candidly acknowledged that the splendid fabric of the British Empire in India has been built up by the noblest Englishmen. He even said that if the link binding this country to great Britain were severed, all the liberties now enjoyed must perish utterly. Nothing could be more true; and it is well that the truth should be so eloquently pronounced by a President of the National Congress. If this utterance were qualified by the assertion, that in recent years there has been a tendency to "reaction" and "retrogression" on the part of the administration in India, Mr. Bose frankly acknowledged that what he considers reaction, was after all only temporary. He might have added that it was not altogether unprovoked. Moreover, the measures taken to put an end to incitements to disaffection were confined within very narrow limits, that have left to the Congress and to the Native Press the fullest scope for criticism, and the severest animadversion of that and all other measures of Government. Mr. Bose availed himself of the abundant liberty happily prevailing, to denounce "the recent amendments of the law of sedition and of the Criminal Procedure Code," with a vigour that could not have been exceeded had those amendments never been made. With salutary immunity, he accused the administration of sinning against the light, and showing neither wisdom nor statesmanship in their recent acts. The law can hardly be pronounced oppressive which admits of the entire freedom of speech of which the President and delegates assembled in Congress, availed themselves with so much talent and public spirit. Mr. D. N. Wacha arraigned the fiscal policy of Government, contending that the proposals for the establishment of a gold standard, with a view to stability of exchange, will impoverish the country. We do not agree with that presentment of the proposed solution of the currency problem. But it is a distinct advantage that every side of that difficult question is put before the public and the Government. So with the other questions, scarcely less important, which were passed in review by the Congress. That institution fulfils in its way the useful functions of the associations and congresses which in England annually discuss questions of general interest, and by affording an opportunity for the interchange of ideas, educate public opinion, diffuse light and dispel misconceptions.

SIR A. WINGATE'S Plague returns for the week ending December 30 show an appreciable diminution both in attacks and deaths. From 3196, the new cases reported during the week have fallen to 2636, and the deaths, from 2576 to 2106. The disease has fluctuated considerably during the week increasing greatly in some districts, whilst almost disappearing in others. In Bombay City the type was worse than in the previous week. Of 151 cases 146 died. In the previous week there were thirty-four recoveries out of 147 cases. Karachi reports one attack and two deaths, and Poona three cases and two deaths. Increases are noted in Panch Mahals, Broach, Thana, Bijapore and Cutch, those only at Bijapore and Thana being serious. The former district, returns 146 attacks and 106 deaths, as against 73 and 60, whilst Thana records 75 and 54 as compared with 38 and 34 the previous week. A substantial decrease is noticeable in the Kaira district, the attacks having fallen from 125 and 87 to 51 and 43. In Nasik, from 45 and 41, they fell to 41 and 28. In Kolhapur, the numbers are 312 and 263, against 469 and 340. In Belgaum, from 508 and 386, to 231 and 194, while in Dharwar district, from 1,256 and 1,072, they fell to 1,086 and 865. Decreases are also reported from Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Kolaba, Aundh and Baroda. The Kathiawar returns are noticeable, inasmuch as from nil the figures have suddenly jumped to twenty attacks and thirteen deaths. In other places the figures are practically the same as last week. A remarkable feature of the week's report is that it records two attacks and one death among Europeans in Bombay.

DURING the past few weeks discouraging rumours have been current alike in Paris and London as to the prospects of the Paris World's Fair of 1900, which was to eclipse every thing of the kind that has hitherto been organised in Europe. It is stated that very little real progress has been made with the huge buildings required for housing the exhibition, and that, in view of the unsettled state of public opinion in France, there is some possibility that the fair may not be held, at all events at the time arranged. The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," devotes a considerable portion of one of his daily letters to the matter, in the course of which he says:—So far as I can now hazard an opinion, based on the statements made to me by employes, the suggestion that the world's show should be adjourned to the year 1901 will not be accepted. It would cause disappointment too keen and inflict lessons too severe and widespread. On the contrary, strenuous efforts will be made to get things in working order by the date originally fixed. President Faure has paid a visit to the site and to the workmen, and has done much by his presence to stimulate all those upon whose efforts success depends. The recent strike, however, has kept things in arrear, and so, it appears, have certain difficulties that arose between the municipality and the Government. The loss of time thus occasioned can hardly be made good during the sixteen months that still separate us from the opening of the World's Show. There seems to be no doubt whatever that the two parallel palaces which will contain the principal products to be exhibited, will be roofed and ready by the time fixed. But they will not be ornamented nor finished in the architectural and artistic sense of the word. The metropolitan Railway, which is to relieve the daily blocked streets of a portion of their traffic, will not be ready either by the year 1900. The exhibition, however, will be opened all the same.

To all Europeans, apart from Frenchmen, Lieutenant Hourst's book giving an account of French enterprise in Africa will come as startling information. He is to be praised for the impartiality he displays in reproaching his countrymen for their indifference to the colonial expansion of France. Lieutenant Hourst, with four brave companions, accomplished in 1896 the great feat of sailing down the Niger from Timbuctoo through British territory to the ocean, a distance of 1057 miles. He warmly advocates the completion of the projected railway from the river Senegal to Kolikoro on the Niger, a distance of 373 miles, of which 125 are finished. This line, he says, will give French traders the command of 1,057 miles of the Niger. The details he gives are very interesting. The 1,057 miles, going down stream, end at Assongo. Below Assongo "the river is simply one hopeless labyrinth of rocks, islands, reefs and rapids." In other words, British boating traffic up stream is impracticable at some distance below Assongo. But the thousand and odd miles above Assongo "may be characterised as a safe mill stream, well within the French limits. We have not as yet nearly realised all the resources of those districts." Lieutenant Hourst suggests that with the exception of palm oil, all the natural products of the Lower, or British Niger, are indigenous to the country above Assongo. This, he says, is a country of vast undeveloped wealth. Senegal, he argues, and not the British reaches of the Niger, is the natural commercial route for the future trade of this new country, a country in which they will have a second Algeria, larger and richer than the first, and which should be taken in hand at once. He frankly admits that there is no room in it for "peopling colonies." There's no room now for such colonies anywhere in the world, he reflects, sadly; for has not that beast of a fellow, John Bull, whom he frankly dislikes, and wholly mistrusts, grabbed all the desirable places? But you can start "exploring colonies," he tells his fellow citizens; you can send to those magnificent Niger lands crowds of your clever young men, for whom, partly because they are too well educated and too ambitious for manual labour, are crowded out at home. The author alleges that the British on the Lower Niger are far less successful as civilizers than the French in their own sphere of western and Central Africa. France, her patriotic son believes, may yet become the dominant civilising power in Western Africa, and he extravagantly enlarges on the importance of the French port of Dakar, which he thinks, if war ever arose between England and France, would become, as Napoleon said of Cherbourg, "a dagger in the heart of England."

A CORRESPONDENT drew attention on Monday to the proposed disfigurement of the fine facade of the noble pile of the new B. B. and C. I. Railway offices by the erection of a house for the door-keeper at the north-west angle of the building. The architect, Mr. R. W. Stevens, to day disclaims the responsibility for this strange vagary, erroneously attributed to him by our correspondent. Mr. Stevens quite concurs with "Common Sense" that if the new structure be placed on the proposed site, it will destroy the architectural effect of the facade of the new offices. He points out that it will also block the prevailing breeze, which as everyone knows, blows in Bombay from the north-west. Our correspondent expressed surprise that railings quite out of keeping with the rest should be set up in such a prominent position. Mr. Stevens states that the present railway authorities are entirely responsible for the railings, as well as for the erection of the edifice for the door-keeper. The design and estimate for a suitable railing round the compound prepared by Mr. Stevens under instructions from the late Agent, Sir William Bissett, but were laid aside. The architect, when he saw the foundations for the hall-keeper's house now in hand sent in a protest to the present Agent. It seems to be a case in which the Government, as Trustees of the Marine Lines' Estate should exercise this undoubted right to prevent the disfigurement of what is to all intents and purposes a public building. The day is not distant on which the State will take over the B. B. and C. I. Railway as public property, and with it of course the splendid offices due to the initiative of Sir William Bissett, at whose instance the B. B. and C. I. Company secured the services of Mr. Stevens for the work.

ONE-third of the Mombasa-Uganda Railway has been completed.

MR. J. H. Glass leaves Calcutta for Hongkong and Shanghai on Saturday next. The party of engineers and surveyors, whom he has recruited here, will assemble in Calcutta and will follow after him.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 10th December, 1898, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1897 of 5,976 maunds with an increase of Rs. 27,312 in the earnings.

IT is reported that six cases of plague occurred on the emigrant ship Bhandara, which was conveying 1,000 emigrants from the Punjab to Mombassa to work on the Uganda Railway. The landing of passengers and cargo at Mombassa was consequently prevented, and the ship has gone to Zanzibar to await instructions.

MAJOR A. E. Sandbach, R. E., who has been appointed Military Secretary to Lord Curzon, joined the Army, April 6, 1899, and became Major, November 23, 1897. He passed the Staff College. He served in the Egyptian Expedition, 1882, including the battle of Tel-el-Kebir (medal with clasp and bronze star); Soudan Expedition 1885, including affair at Thakod (clasp); Burmese Expedition 1886-87 (medal with clasp); Sikkim Expedition 1888 (clasp,) Hazara Expedition 1891, as Aide-de-Camp to General Officer Commanding (mentioned in despatches and clasp). He joined the Egyptian Army in December 1897, and has lately taken part in the expedition to Khartoum.

THEY are likely says one local paper to have a boom in Philately in the Punjab. Mr. Stewart Wilson, C.S., our new Postmaster-General, is President of the Philatelic Society of India, and Editor of the Society's excellent monthly journal. And Mr. D. P. Masson's zeal is not likely to flag, seeing he has just been awarded two medals at the Calcutta Philatelic Exhibition, one being Mr. Dorning Beeton's medal "for the exhibit showing the most philatelic knowledge, regard being had to individual research." Then we have Captain F. H. Hancock of Jullundur—who has at the same exhibition secured the first prize for his exhibit of Kabul and Kashmir stamps. Major DuMoulin, the Revd. Mr. Hildesley, Mr. W. Chard, and Mr. Alweyne Turner, Captain Stuart Godfrey and Mr. McNeale, besides a strong contingent at Simla, including Lady Collen, Major Day, R. E., famous for his Cabuls, Captain C.F. Napier and Mr. R. Younghusband. These are but a few of scores of Punjabis who take stamp collecting seriously.

IF it be true that Wali Mahomed and Khwas Khan, formerly the leading maliks of the Zakka Khel, are on their way back to the Khyber writes the "Pioneer" it is certain that the most turbulent section of the Afridis have made up their minds to adhere loyally to the agreement concluded with the Government some two months. So long as these two men were refugees in Afghanistan, within hail of the Khyber, there was always the danger that intrigues might take place, the malcontents among the Zakkas being quite ready to make mischief. Moreover in Wali Mahomed and Khwas the Amir of Kabul had two pensioners whom he might on occasion make use of, for we cannot forget that in the Chitral affair he allowed Sher Afzal to escape and thus added to the difficulties which the Government of India had to face. The British authorities have now no objection to the return of the two maliks, more particularly as the Zakka Khel are most anxious for them to reassume the management of tribal affairs. It would appear that in this section of the great Afridi clan there is now no one equal to the serious business of controlling the factions which exist, and hence the Zakkas would like to have their old leaders back again. If they do return they will be wiser and sadder men, for their action last year in casting their lot with the lashkar which attacked Ali Masjid and Landi Kotal cost them dear. All their property in British territory was escheated, and they lost the allowances wich enabled them to grow comparatively wealthy.

THE Calcutta Commercial correspondent of "Pioneer" writing on Saturday said:—The dying year leaves behind it no great record of prosperity either for those actively engaged in the industries and commerce of India, or for the many holders of securities who may be styled the sleeping partners in our industrial undertakings. Exporters, it is true, have had a moderately good time, although their business, with perhaps one exception, was much hampered by the stringent money conditions which obtained during the first half of the year. The importers' record which would otherwise have been about normal, was marred by plague. The tea industry continues under a cloud, and those engaged in it look wistfully for the silver lining which apparently a portion at least of Sir Henry Fowler's committee are by no means eager to bestow. Meanwhile gardens can be picked up for the proverbial old song, and the tendency is for the poorer ones to go out of cultivation. The cotton mill industry, so far as Calcutta is concerned, is probably in the worst condition of any, and so long as the present difference between the dollar and the rupee is maintained, it will be difficult, if not impossible, for cotton spinning here to succeed. Jute manufacturing for a portion of the year at least has done well, although now the non-profit making stage, which comes periodically, has again been entered. Here again the plague scare caused heavy losses. But taking one season with another, the manufacture of gunny bags and hessians is among the soundest of our industries, there can be little doubt it will before long again yield good dividends. Another important industry, which we shall hear more of as the years go by, is coal. The output during this year has again increased, but unfortunately several causes, the chief being delays in transit, have prevented profits from increasing correspondingly. Indigo continues to suffer through fear of competition with the artificial product. Railways and carrying companies have had a profitable year, and future prospects are likewise fairly good. Prices of practically all securities have tended downwards, and in some the fall has been very considerable; nor has the period of comparatively easy money during the latter half of the year caused much, if any, improvement.

THE ashes of Columbus were transferred from the Cathedral of Havana to the Spanish warship Conde de Venadito on December 12, with great ceremony, for conveyance to Spain.

IT is stated that Lord Lansdowne has decided upon reorganising the civil staff of the War Office, and that a considerable annual saving is anticipated from the abolition of sinecures and the amalgamation of branches.

HERR BEBEL made a forceful speech in the German Reichstag against the oppression of Socialists and the causes of Socialism, and charged the Government with having issued orders in certain contingencies to arrest all the Socialist leaders.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY, speaking on December 14 at the Peace Jubilee at Atlanta, said every soldier's grave made in the Civil War was a tribute to American valour, and the time had come when they should share with the South the care of the graves of Confederate soldiers.

HER MAJESTY has made the following appointments to the Royal Victorian Order:—To be Knight Grand Cross: Major His Highness Prince Christian Victor A. L. E. A. of Schleswig-Holstein. G. C. B., King's Royal Rifle Corps. To be Knights Commander: Captain His Serene Highness Prince Francis J. L. F. of Teck, D. S. O., 1st Royal Dragoons; Second Lieutenant Prince Alexander A. F. W. A. G. of Teck, C. V. O., 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars.

MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT, sitting in the Queen's Bench Division, gave judgment in the case of the National Bank of Wales, Limited. The matter came before the Court as a misfeasance summons, taken out at the instance of the liquidator against Mr. John Cory, of Cardiff, a former director of the bank, which is now in liquidation, to recover damages from him in respect of his having, while a director, agreed to the payment of dividends out of capital, with making advances to customers without proper security, and to improperly making advances to directors. Mr. Justice Wright held Mr. Cory liable on the first ground, and gave judgment against him for £37,000, with interest at 5 per cent. from the date on which the dividends were paid. The total amounted to £50,000.

MR. J. F. ANDERSON, in his paper, recently read at the Royal Colonial Institute, on the sugar industry in the Mauritius, concluded by claiming the serious attention of the Indian Government to what he calls the "burning question of "the day"—namely, the protection of the importation of the Mauritius sugars in that Empire against the bounty-fed beet sugar which is overwhelming its markets. The welfare of the Indians in Mauritius, as well as of all the other inhabitants, depends entirely, he declares, upon the success and prosperity of the sugar industry of the island. Mr. Anderson has evidently devoted great attention to his subject, and the opinions he expresses should have due weight; but even the remedy he proposes would not, it is to be feared, prove an effective cure for the troubles of the Mauritius sugar planters.

An amusing wager is reported from Dodge City, Kansas. A handsome schoolmistress, aged twenty, residing at the country hamlet of Golden, near that place, grew excited over politicial matters during a discussion with some of her gentlemen friends, and asserted her conviction that one of her admirers would be elected to Congress. Another admirer, a wealthy young English ranchman, offered to bet that he would not be elected. Finally, Miss X agreed to wager a thousand kisses, valued at 1 dol. each, on her selection, and the Englishman promptly backed his opinion with thirty-nine fine steers, valued at a thousand dollars. The lady's candidate was not elected, and she had therefore, to pay her thousand kisses. The winner (according to one of the news agencies) determined to exact all his winnings and to collect twenty kisses weekly. He invited several friends to see him receive the first instalment.

THE Constantinople correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphs:—A few days ago there arrived in Constantinople Attaoullah Effendi, the Imam or Spiritual Representative of the Sultan resident at Kimberley, who had been summoned here by telegraph. I am informed that he has handed in a lengthy report to His Majesty to the effect that there are seventy-eight thousand Moslems in South Africa who are all in close touch with himself and with each other, and united in the work of propagating the faith, which is progressing most satisfactorily. It also relates an interview with the Sultan of Zanzibar, who is reported to have expressed a wish to visit Constantinople, which, however, he doubted being allowed to do without risking the British subvention he receives. It is not possible to guarantee the truth of the above, but the Sultan has given decorations to Attaoullah and five other Imams engaged in the African propaganda, and has forbidden the local papers to publish their names, as usual, in the daily lists of persons so distinguished by Imperial favour.

THE Lord Chief Justice had before him the other day a slander case in which a mistress was charged with having made remarks reflecting on the virtue of one of her servants. There were no grounds for the allegations, and Lord Russell settled the case by consent of both sides, in favour of the girl. But he took the opportunity to point out that "the charity of women to one another is marvellous" He thought that the defendant "in charity to a person of her own sex and in a humbler position than she was," ought to have taken a different course. Here follows the comment of the "St. James's Gazette":—"Women are women, and you cannot change the leopard's spots. We all know that, while women are ready to forgive almost anything to a man, they have no mercy on those of their own sex. A lady writer once described all the other women as 'those cats.' Indeed, it is no great exaggeration to say that every woman detests the rest of her sex, or, at best, trusts them no farther than she can see them. Is this the result of centuries of suspicion that they are not playing the great game of the Pursuit of Man according to the rules?"

MRS. BOYD-CARPENTER, wife of the Bishop of Ripon, opened at Leeds, the other evening, a home-baked bread exhibition, at which prizes had been competed for in the making of bread, cakes, and pastry. Mrs. Boyd-Carpenter said the Bishop of Ripon had a liking for cakes, and he offered a prize for the most splendid cake made by some young ladies of his acquaintance. The competition had proved very useful, and following his Lordship's example, she would offer a prize for the best-cooked mutton chop and the best boiled potato. Mrs. Boyd-Carpenter dwelt on the importance of paying attention to the homely art of preparing food, and mentioned the case of a young lady, whose early married life had not been attended by all the unalloyed happiness she had anticipated, and to whom a most experienced lady friend gave this sapient advice—"My dear, feed the brute." Mrs. Boyd-Carpenter considered the master of a house had excuses for any amount of friction if when he came home the wife had not a supply of decent food in the house; and in conclusion she made the condition that any chop cooked in competition for her prize must be broiled and not fried.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ANOTHER EXPEDITION AGAINST THE KHALIFA.

COLONEL KITCHENER IN COMMAND.

LONDON, JAN. 2.

Reuter, telegraphing from Cairo, announces that Colonel Kitchener, has started to assume the command of an expedition from Dulim, against the Khalifa, who is making raids on the Arabs of that district.

THE ALLEGED SLAUGHTER OF DERVISHES.

A REFUTATION.

A detailed statement by Mr. Bennett-Burleigh, the war correspond at of the "Daily Telegraph" refutes the charges made in the "Contemporary Review" by Mr. Bennett, another war correspondent, as to the slaughter of unarmed and helpless Dervishes. Mr. Bennett-Burleigh says that no orders were given to slaughter the wounded after the battle of Omdurman, and that the British and Soudanese troops behaved most humanely. Any looting that occurred, he further states, was done by the poorer natives of Omdurman.

THE REVOLT IN THE PHILIPPINES.

JAN. 3.

The American Government is hastening to despatch reinforcements to the Philippines, and six Regiments will leave within a fortnight.

OPENING OF THE PORTUGUESE CORTES.

At the opening of the Portuguese Cortes his Majesty the King in his speech dwelt upon the necessity for preserving and developing the colonies of Portugal in their entirety as a sacred heritage.

THE MARCHAND EXPEDITION.

Before Major Marchand left Fashoda, Colonel Jackson presented him with the banner of the Dervish Emir whom Marchand had repulsed.

THE *TIMES* ON LORD ELGIN'S SERVICES.

The "Times" in an article on the services of the retiring Viceroy says that Lord Elgin during a period of extraordinary trial and difficulty has shown a remarkable amount of grit, and has established a claim to a place among the tried and trusted administrators of the Empire.

There have been Viceroys of greater genius but none more conscientious or untiring.

OBITUARY.

JAN. 2.

The death is announced of the Duke of Northumberland.

LORD CURZON'S COMMISSION FROM THE QUEEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA. JAN, 3.

A great full-dress official function is notified for the morning of the 6th instant, when Lord Curzon's Commission from the Queen will be read by the Home Secretary in the throne room in the presence of the Members of Council and all assembled officials.

LORD AND LADY CURZON'S ARRIVAL AT CALCUTTA.

Lord and Lady Curzon arrived to-day and were afforded a very fine reception. Immense crowds lined the streets from the station which was strung with flags and bunting, all the troops and the Volunteers doing escort duty, the carriages being accompanied by the Troops, the Body Guard and the Calcutta Light Horse. All the high officials were on the steps of Government House where Lord Elgin met his successor, who was conducted up the steps by the Lieutenant Governor, Bengal, Lady Curzon following on the arm of the Military Secretary. The whole function was gorgeous with gold lace, uniforms and cocked hats.

CRICKET.

PATIALA VS. CALCUTTA.

On the resumption of the Calcutta Patiala match this morning Calcutta collapsed most unexpectedly, the remaining 7 wickets only being able to add 35 to the overnight total, out of which Moran, who carried out his bat for an admirable innings of 42 was responsible for 29. Hearne was absolutely unplayable and accounted for all seven wickets this morning. His analysis for the whole innings being nine wickets for 55. It is only fair to the Calcutta men to say that the pitch showed considerable signs of wear, and was not improved by the shower of rain which fell this morning. Patiala commenced their second innings wanting 191 to win. At lunch time they had lost 5 wickets for 74. Ranjitsinghji who was fortunately able to bat to-day being out L-b-w. for 15. Continuing after lunch the whole side were disposed of for 132. Calcutta thus won the match by 58 runs, and have earned the distinction of being the first team to take down Patiala. In Patiala's second innings Billimoria played well for 45. Moran captured 6 wickets for 50. The following are the scores :—

CALCUTTA.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Bush, c Raagi, b Misri	56	c Priestly, b Hearne	18
Warden, b Hearne	12	b Misri	28
Robinson, c Billimoria, b Hearne	21	c Sah, b Hearne	14
Moran, b Hearne	30	not out	42
Carruthers, b Brookwell	0	b Hearne	2
Smallwood, b Hearne	2	b Hearne	0
Paine, b Hearne	2	b Hearne	1
Lyall, c Manager, b Hearne	0	c Maharajah b Hearne	0
Gulee, c and b Hearne	20	l b w b Hearne	0
Hoehle, b Misri	16	c and b Hearne	2
Stewart, not out	14	b Hearne	0
Extras	7	Extras	18
Total	182	Total	85

PATIALA.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Brookwell, b Hechoe	2	c Lyall, b M ran	4
Misri, c Wordie, b Guise	16	c Carruthers, b Guise	12
Maharajah, b Bush	1	b Mor n	0
Billimoria, l-b-w. b Guise	0	c Bu-h, b Moran	45
Badenham, c Lyall, b Bush	0	b Hechle	16
Priestly, l-b-w, b Moran	11	c Lyall, b Heckle	15
Hearne, b Hechoe	1	not out	7
Williams, c Guise, b Bush	1	b Moran	7
Metha, b Moran	0	l b w b Moran	0
Mannoor, not out	2	b Moran	5
Ranjitsinghji, to bat		l b w b Guise	15
Extras	7	Extras	10
Total	112	Total	133

LORD ELGIN'S FAREWELL TO THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A MODEST DEFENCE OF HIS POLICY.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 3.

The dinner of the Chamber of Commerce was a great function. The Royal Exchange was decorated with the Elgin Arms and colours and beautifully lighted with the electric light. Mr. Turner's speech was very warmly received, especially when he referred to the splendid service rendered by the British Army under Sir William Lockhart on the frontier.

The Viceroy rising replied to the address and was received with quite an ovation. He spoke at great length, his speech being generally received by those present as a modest defence of his policy. Referring to the Simla exodus, he said that no Viceroy would in a matter of the kind be guided by anything but what he considered best in the public interests, and he contended that while Calcutta was and should rightly be the place where important legislative measures were passed, Simla with its modern improvement of the means of communication was an excellent place for the ordinary centre of administration. Referring to the general question of policy, and to the appreciative reference which had been made to the trials that had to be faced during his administration, he said if he had known what was in store, he might have hesitated more than he did in accepting the great responsibilities of Viceroyalty.

He could not deal with the many and great questions that had come up without being either diffuse or sketchy, and he desired to be neither. Regarding the question of exchange, however, in which the Chamber of Commerce are so deeply interested he spoke at length upon the desirability of fixity of exchange, and claimed that a great step in this connection had been made, instancing the steadiness of the rupee during the whole of the past year including the dead season. The past few months exchange had not varied more than three per cent. from the goal of sixteen pence which had been aimed at. He argued that as three quarters of the trade of India was with gold using countries, sterling standard was desirable as much in the interest of trade as of the Government. He paid a high compliment to the services rendered by Sir James Westland in the matter, but explained the necessity he was under of not embarrassing the Commission now sitting in London by speaking on the subject they were discussing with anything but the greatest caution.

Turning to famine His Excellency spoke feelingly of what the country had gone through and the manner he had been supported in endeavouring to deal with this great calamity. And this brought him to the question of railways and irrigation. Irrigation could only be pushed on with profit in certain places; but its importance was fully recognised. While with railways on the other hand there was greater scope, and it was a subject in which he had been most desirous to do all that was possible, so far as finances admitted. He showed, however, the necessity of deliberation to avoid taking up undesirable schemes and regarding the extension of private enterprise in the matter looked forward to greater possibilities in the future. He complained however that capital would only come out on its own terms and that these were terms which India could not always afford, it being impossible to guarantee schemes where to do so involved additional taxation. Cases where companies came forward to undertake lines without asking help from Government being unfortunately rare, and even where such had been the case, the promoters had too often thereafter gone back upon their bond, Government being eventually left to find funds for completing the work the companies had begun.

He defended the action which Government had taken in coming forward at first with extensive schemes and thereafter reducing them, when the pressure of famine and frontier war made it necessary to reduce the expenditure and he only regretted that he had not been able to see the great project of the East Coast Railway and extension of the Chapa-Nagpur line into Calcutta completed. He spoke feelingly of the poverty of the people of the country and explained the difficulty of finding funds without adding to taxation which hampered action.

Dealing with famine His Excellency claimed that results had proved the truth of the Government belief that the stocks of grain in the country were, as a rule, sufficient and only required transport.

He passed over the matter of frontier unrest and causes which had led to it, as he was desirous of entering upon no controversial matter, and above all, of saying nothing that could embarrass the policy of his successor, but he claimed that the feeling, which existed not only on the frontier but throughout the country, had improved and he attributed this in part to what had been done in helping people in their time of need.

His Excellency spoke of Lord Curzon as one who had early won a great position alike as a politician, a traveller and an author by his abilities and energy, and as one admirably fitted to take up the office he was about to lay down; and in conclusion he described the standard he had set before himself as having been to do his duty—making an eloquent reference in this connection to the grave-yard in Lucknow and the epitaph he had seen upon the tomb of that great soldier and statesman, Sir Henry Lawrence.

His speech was frequently interrupted by applause which was loud and prolonged at the close of the proceedings, terminating with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

A DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice in the letter of your correspondent "Common Sense," in your issue of the 3rd instant, that he credits me with the building that is being erected at the north-west corner of the principal facade of the New Bombay and Baroda Railway offices, and the mean railing around the building. I write to disclaim any connection with these structures and I agree with your correspondent that if the building is erected, it will destroy the architectural effect of the principal facade of the new offices, and what is more it will block the prevailing breeze at that angle. A design and estimate of an appropriate railing were prepared by me some time ago under instructions from Sir W. Bisset, R. E., the late Agent of the Company, but these have since been shelved. The erection and design of the Hall-keeper's house and the present compound railing alluded to, are entirely due to the present railway authorities, and I may add that, as soon as I saw the foundations of the former, I submitted a protest to the present Agent.—Yours, &c.,

FREDERICK W. STEVENS.

January, 3.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 30th December, were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	151	146
Karachi	1	2
Poona	3	2
Districts.		
Panch Mahals	43	27
Kaira	52	43
Broach	21	20
Ahmednagar	5	4
Thana	77	50
Nasik	41	28
Poona	22	21
Satara	217	170
Sholapur	44	34
Belgaum	231	195
Dharwar	1,038	805
Bijapur	148	108
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	64	45
Kathiawar	20	13
Kolhapur	312	233
Kanara	10	7
Rewa Kantha	2	1
Aundh	53	34
Bhor	4	2
Total	2,636	2,100
Previous week	3,193	2,576
Total to date	209,007	155,147

THE NEW YEAR.

CALCUTTA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 31.

THE new year, the last of the century, is upon us. For twelve more short months we shall write the words "eighteen hundred" upon our letters, and then the nineteenth century which we have used so long as the equivalent of all that is modern and up to date, will have sunk into the past, and the twentieth will have dawned. Ring out the bells! Make the mincepies and the plum pudding blaze with blue flaming whisky for we are not yet old-time people of the last century, though we shall all, uncommonly soon, be so. A happy new year, may it be for all of us. As far the past it is gone, and hopeless must be the wight who would have it back, for the present is still ours, and the future is to come.

Here in Calcutta, the Yellow Marigold strings hang across the gates and the Christmas week of racing and dances is barely through, and the tiffin chatries still ask holiday fares, and even the man one meets at every turn, who has lost money over the Viceroy's Cup, can afford to be merry for a while, for it is a poor heart that never rejoices, and nowhere else in India is as much going on or as many opportunities of diversion. Needless to say Vanitas' win was a great upset, one book-maker alone being popularly reputed to have cleared forty thousand rupees over the race. All the better for those who were in the know however, and who read the lesson of the Trial Stakes aright, since they are able to get five to one against the winner almost up to the very last. Even the totalisators, which, by the way, now fully justify the action taken by the Turf Club in regard to them, paid 45 on the result to the lucky holders of the right ticket. Every year the cup day becomes a greater institution than the last, and the great native crowd, that was packed against the rails and back on to the maidan last Monday was almost as keenly excited about the race as was the well dressed European gathering which had paid for entry to the stand. The new arrangement of boxes prevented a few of the owners of the smarter frocks from being quite as much in evidence as in previous years, but from a spectacular point of view the scene was at least as striking as ever, and fully maintained its reputation as being the biggest thing of its kind in India.

Other events have been numerous. On Viceroy's Cup day the Philatelic Society opened an interesting stamp collection at the School of Art. The same afternoon the Gloucester Regiment entertained some three hundred guests, including the Commander-in-Chief and the Lieutenant-Governor, at luncheon on the maidan, before the races, and in the evening the Calcutta Golf Club and the Cooper's Hill men held their annual dinner. On Tuesday was the horse and dog show at Tollygunge to which half Calcutta made its way in the afternoon, the Belvedere ball taking place the same evening. The last named function was an exceedingly brilliant one, some seven hundred guests being present, an electrically lighted "shamiana" affording a delightful and fairy like promenade outside the house itself, every portion of which had been hospitably thrown open for the occasion. Two days later was Lady Elgin's farewell dance at Government House, while yesterday took place the Annual Civil Service dinner at the Town Hall at which over a hundred members were present. Meanwhile the third day's races have been held and the Patiala cricket team which comprises, among others, the Maharajah himself and the redoubtable Ranjit Sinhji, has been playing various Calcutta clubs, polo also being in full swing and school dinners taking place almost every night, while the Saturday club have given a concert and a great deal of private entertaining has gone on. Amongst other events has been the opening of the new Womens' Hospital in Amherst Street which has been erected in connection with the Dufferin Fund and will be one of the best equipped institutions of its kind in India.

The fall in the exports of Bengal coal in India seems to have been due more to lack of labour at the mines, than to either falling off in the demand or inability, on the part of the East Indian Railway, to convey the coal fast enough to Calcutta. It is interesting, to notice that the work of connecting the staging at the coal berths in the docks is now well in hand. This will enable four vessels to load at the same time, instead of three which is all that the present arrangement accommodates. It will be sufficient, no doubt, to temporarily relieve the pressure, but the trade is growing so fast that further accommodation will be required very shortly. To afford it the Port Commissioners have laid proposals before Government for the construction of two additional coaling berths of similar type to the present ones which have proved in every way a success.

Coal is not the only item in which the trade of the port has been growing. It seems that, despite the loss of nearly half a lakh of rupees revenue owing to a temporary decrease in kerosine imports, and of something like two lakhs, due to the abolition of the coal toll, the port income to date this year is nearly a lakh better than in the same period in the previous twelve months. This points to a very healthy expansion, the rate of which may be expected to again increase when the Midnapore line, with its connections with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway across India on the one side, and with the East Coast Railway to Madras, on the other, comes to run into Calcutta. The point has now been reached, where this cannot be much longer delayed, and the Port Commissioners are wisely making their plans accordingly. The scheme they propose is to cost in all some sixty-three lakhs of rupees, of which about fifteen will probably be recovered by the sale of land on the Howrah side of the river required to be taken up for the use of the new line. This leaves forty-eight lakhs to be found, of which Government have recently sanctioned the raising of twelve and a half, so there will be some thirty-five and a half lakhs more to borrow. The scheme provides for the construction of the two new coal berths, already referred to, for the loading of oceangoing steamers at the Kidderpore docks, also a new graving dock, two new salt golas, a set of sidings to be used as a changing station for the shunting of produce from the Bengal Nagpur Railway, and a village of sheds which the experience of last year proved the grain and seed traffic is even now always liable to require for its accommodation whenever a brisk season occurs, also extensive coal yards and jetties at Shalimar on the Howrah side of the river, intended to concentrate the traffic in coal, for the coal trade which goes by boat, and to relieve the jetty higher up.

Both the East Indian and the Bengal-Nagpur Railways are supporting the last named project, which is for their joint use and should tend to develop the local coal traffic, appreciably. The Shalimar coal yards will cost some sixteen lakhs, and the new graving dock eight. The last named is principally intended for the repair of coasting vessels and is consequently to be of somewhat smaller size than the existing graving dock which will take any thing short of the largest battleship. Another improvement which is in progress is the conversion of the old eighty foot entrance into a boat lock which will enable boats laden with produce to enter the docks at more frequent intervals than at present. This is being accomplished by setting the present gates further back, a caisson having been constructed, similar to the one which has worked so well in connection with the other lock, but arranged to swing on a hinge and thus reduce the time necessary for the opening and closing of the new boat lock.

THE Emperor Francis Joseph has, it is stated, conferred upon the Baroness de Hirsch the decoration of the First Class Order of Elizabeth, which was founded in memory of the Empress. The Baroness de Hirsch is well known for her works of charity.

SOME interesting particulars are published as to the approaching marriage of Mme. Patti, who is to become the Baroness von Cederstrom on Feb. 25. The wedding is to take place at Neath, and will be of an exceedingly simple character. A few days of the honeymoon will be spent in London, to which they will journey on the completion of the formalities. A novel feature in connection with the wedding will be the breakfast, which, it is understood, will be served in the special saloon car in which the bridal couple journey to town. As the accommodation for private parties of this kind is necessarily limited, the guests will probably not exceed sixteen.

CRICKET.

LORD SANDHURST'S XII *VS.* MOFUSSIL.

THE weather was much of the same type as the day before when this match was resumed yesterday. With the north east wind still blowing, the ladies of whom a considerable number were present, were more warmly clad and very wisely. In the afternoon quite a respectable number of people watched the game which, however never looked like being brought to a definite conclusion. H. E. the Governor was present, and Lady Sandhurst watched the game in the afternoon. During the interval between the first innings of the Mofussil team and the second of Lord Sandhurst's XII, his Excellency went over to the Ripon Club tent where Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy made a speech, thanking him for arranging a match between two mixed teams, to which his Excellency responded suitably. When Sprott began his innings he received a severe blow on the arm which necessitated his retirement for a time but he afterwards resumed his innings and compiled 40 in free style. The principal feature of the Mofussil innings was a very fine innings of 73 by Major Stanton who compiled 78 with only one chance. As he is likely to be in this Presidency for the next few years, he should be of great assistance to Poona and the Presidency.

Play was resumed fairly punctually, Sinclair and Colonel Barter the over-night not-outs facing Raikes and Chonker. The former did not make any stay, being almost immediately caught by Raja who was fielding for Mody, off Raikes. Bapasola filled the vacancy, but after hitting up 10 in his usual breezy style, was bowled by Raikes having seen Barter, who only added 8 to his over-night score, bowled by Chonker. Machliwalla who was joined by Major Stanton did not stay long, being snapped by Bhandare off Chonker for 5. Sprott on joining Major Stanton was almost immediately hurt, and had to retire temporarily, Fernyhough coming out to take his place. He played a useful though somewhat fluky innings of 30, during which Stanton was steadily adding to his score. Baloo succeeded him, and after making 12 was bowled by Bhandare, making room for Sprott to resume his innings and right well did the latter take his revenge, as he smote the bowling all over the place, and as Stanton was quite in the same run, the outside had a merry time. Eventually Sprott was bowled by Jardine, and before Shivshanker, who whipped in could score, Major Stanton's long and fine innings was closed by a catch by Bhandare off Chonkar. None of the bowlers had a pretty analysis, and Kanga's wicket keeping did not compare with Sprott's. The innings closed for 258, leaving Lord Sandhurst's XII in a minority of exactly 100. After the usual interval the local XII if one might term them so, began their second innings with Kanga and Cheetham but neither made a prolonged stay, the former being caught by Baloo off Shivshankar and the latter completing his "brace" by being bowled by Shivshanker Dharuwalla and Bhandare did not stay long together the former being snapped at the wicket by Sprott off Bhide, and the total was 23 for 3. Things were not looing very rosy when Greig joined Bhandare, who was batting with considerable confidence and success. The Poona crack did not stay long, however, as after making 11 was out l. b. w. to Baloo. Chonkar only made 1 before being bowled by Sinclair, who did not come off on the hard wicket, and made room for Jardine, who at once settled down and with Bhandare played very pretty cricket. One big drive to long off by Jardine off Sinclair elicited great applause. Bhandare was badly missed in the slips, but the mistake made no difference, as just afterwards he jumped out to drive Shivshanker and was bowled all over his wicket. Gagrat, with Dharuwalla to run, for him, followed with Jardine and played out time, the score being 101 for five wickets. Bhandare played a most creditable innings of 52, the second highest in the match. We append the score and analysis :—

LORD SANDHURST'S XII.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
M R Jardine, b shivshanker	11	not out	26
Capt J G Greig, b Bapasola	11	l-b-w, b Baloo	11
B D Gagrat, c Luard, b Bapasola	11	not out	2
D Chonkar, b Bapasola	22	b Sinclair	1
B Dharuwalla, l-b-w, b Bhide	0	c Sprott, b Bhide	4
B Cheetham, b Bhide	0	b Shivshanker	0
D D Kanga, b Bhide	16	c Baloo, b Shivshanker	4
L S Bhandare, b Baloo	6	b Shivshanker	52
K K Kharas, b Shivshanker	5		
D E Mody, c Luard, b Bhide	10		
Hont Basi, not out	12	to bat.	
E B Raikes, c Machliwalla, b Bapasola	10		
Extras	1	Extras	1
Total	158	Total	101

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	First Innings.				Second Innings.			
	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M	W.
Shivshunker	116	37	3	2	65	24	3	3
Baloo	95	42	5	1	45	11	4	1
Sinclair	6	18	..	..	35	24	1	1
Bapasola	108	33	9	4	25	11	2	1
Bhide	135	32	15	4	70	30	4	1

MOFUSSIL XII.

R A Cassels, st Kanga, b Cheetham	6
L S Bhide, run out	5
Col Barter, b Chonkar	30
Capt C C Luard, l-b-w, b Bhandare	7
R L Sinclair, b Raikes	1
N G Bapasola, b Raikes	10
B C Machiwalla, c Bhandare, b Chonker	5
Major Stanton, c Bhandare, b Chonker	78
F L Sprott, b Jardine	40
H C Fernhough, b Bhandare	32
G Baloo, b Bhandare	12
J. shivshunker not out	0
Extras	36
Total	258

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Bhandare	85	41	3	3
Raikes	125	34	8	2
Chonker	170	67	12	2
Jardine	30	8	2	1
Cheetham	65	27	4	1
Greig	25	11	1	..
Kharas	15	13	..	..

The members of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana having raised money for a cup to be presented to Mr. L. S. Bhandare for having made 52 runs in the 2nd innings in the said match, and H. E. Lord Sandhurst having kindly consented through the intervention of Mr. J. M. Framji Patel, to present the same to Mr. Bhandare, a large gathering collected in front of the Hindu Gymkhana tent to receive his Excellency. His Excellency (after the conclusion of the match) accompanied by Mr. Patel, came up to the tent and presented the silver cup to Mr. Bhandare. Mr. Goverdhandas Khatau, the president having thanked his Excellency for his kindness, the latter left amidst loud cheers.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT SIMLA.

THE Hired Transport Simla, Captain L. H. Crawford, C.B., R.N.R., will sail to-day for Southampton, with details, consisting of 40 officers, 13 ladies, 11 children, 8 warrant officers, 8 women, 13 children, 1,208 non-commissioned officers and men, 35 women, and 99 children. The following is the list of passengers :—

Col T H Brock, RI West Kent
Col W N Jervis, R A
Col A G Dixon, Scots Borderers
Lieut Col and Mrs D A Donne and 2 children Sussex Regt
Major Hon A Sidney, R A
Major H H Johnston, R A M C
Major and Mrs C H Alexander and child, Wiltshire Regt
Major and Mrs C E Nichol, R A M C
Major T Daly, R A M C
Major and Mrs H E Harris, Dorset Regt
Capt and Mrs J H Goodwin, Welsh Regt
Capt and Mrs G I Crawford and child, R A M C
Capt and Mrs W R Birdwood and child, I S C rps
Capt H G Kennard, 5th Grenadier Guards
Capt C C Cobbe, East Kent
Capt T R Mallock, 1st Bn RI Fusiliers
Capt F E L Barker, R A
Capt P E Stewart, R A
Lieut J S Hodding, I S Corps
Lieut G E Sanford, I S Corps
Lieut J A Hobson, R A
Lieut L T Ashworth, R A
Lieut and Mrs H A Marshall and child Ord Dept
Lieut Cornish Bowden, D C L I
Lieut M G E Woodmass, 19th Hussars
Lieut M C A Green, 60 Lancers
Lieut H C Fernyhough, K O Y L I
Lieut T R Stoke, D C L I
Lieut H G Watkin, 4th Hussars
Lieut A C Grant, 2nd High L I
Lieut E W Bradbridge, Wiltshire Regt
Lieut and Qr Mr and Mrs J Morvell and 3 daughters, 80 Lanc Regt
Lieut B G Price, RI Fus
Lieut H N Field, 1st Devon Regt
Lieut F A White, Suffolk Regt
Lieut D M Oliver, Norfolk Regt
Lieut G A Morton, Border Regt
2nd Lieut P C Grover, Shropshire L I
2nd Lieut A T C Ruddle, Shropshire L I
Revd Mr E H Burgess, Church of England
Wife of Voty Lt W N Wright, and 2 children, A V Dept
Miss Burch Sister of Capt Burch, R Irish
Condr W Godfray, wife and 2 children, Ord Dept
Conductor A Walk and Wife, Ord Dept
Sub-Condr J Bidwell wife and child, Mts List
Bandmaster Evans and wife and child, Connaught Regt
Sergt Major Blackwell, and wife and 2 children, Suffolk Regt
School mistress Pepper, and 2 children, Connaught Regt
Wife of Bandmaster, Cabora and 3 children, 3 Wales Border
Actg Chief Petty Officer C Preston, Royal Navy
Sub-Condr A H Smith and wife Comt Dept
Condr Williams, wife and child, Ord Dept

SOUTHERN INDIA A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

MR. JUSTICE RANADE AT THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

IN his speech before the meeting of the Social Conference at Madras last Wednesday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy said :—Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Once more within a cycle of 12 years we meet for the third time in this holy region of Southern India, the birth-place of the Social Conference. Men and things have moved fast since we first met under the leadership of the late Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao, the first President of the Conference. The shadow of the great calamity, which has been dogging our foot-steps for the last three years, is still upon us, and its dark clouds are still thickening on the Southern horizon, while it has not yet stopped its destructive work in our part of the country. The persistency with which these calamities succeed one another and intensify our suffering has made some wise men among you prophesy still more dire calamities in the years to come. These prophets derive their knowledge from observations of the conjunctions of stars and planets. We, less gifted creatures, can but bow to them as we look at the signs below our feet, on the earth we live and move and have our being in. A Christan missionary who worked in your province for thirty years, more than a hundred years ago, has left on record his impressions of Southern India as he saw it in those old days, and the words of despair he has uttered fill one's mind with graver forebodings than the prophecies of our astrological observers. Abbe Dubois, whose work has been recently published, has in one of his chapters on the 'Poverty of India' pronounced this curse upon the people. "It is a vain hope to suppose that the English people can ever improve the condition of the Hindus. The efforts of a humane and just government may succeed up to a certain point, but as long as the Hindus cling to their civil and religious institutions, customs and habits, they must remain what they have always been, grovelling in poverty and wretchedness. These institutions and customs are insurmountable obstacles in their path of progress. To make a new race of Hindus, you must begin by undermining the foundations of their civilization, religion, and polity, and turn them into atheists and barbarians, and then give them new laws, new religions and new polity. But even then, the task will be half accomplished, for, we should still have to give them a new nature and different inclinations, otherwise, they would soon relapse into their former state and worth."

This pronouncement by one who had no motive to judge us ill, and who had the best opportunities to judge us well, would, if true, be to my mind a far worse calamity than the physical sufferings and trials we are now enduring, and which, according to some of our wise men, we are fated to suffer a hundred fold more in the near future. It is strange that these Christian missionaries and our wise men should thus join their hands over the wide expanse of time and space that separates them. There are those among us who have firm faith, quite independently of the planetary conjunctions, in the gradual decay of all virtues and piety in this land, when the fatal limit of 5,000 years from the commencement of the Kaliyuga has been reached, and according to whom we are now just on the verge of crossing this Rubicon which separates law from anarchy, virtue from impiety, and nothing that men can do in the work of their own salvation will ever help to avert the crisis. In this situation, gentlemen, we meet here under circumstances which are calculated to make us anxious and thoughtful, and to sober and

MODERATE OUR ENTHUSIASM.

Here, we have met full of hope and we find that Nature and Man, the latter as represented by an eminent Christian missionary, and also by our own kith and kin, placing this skeleton before our eyes in the midst of our rejoicings. Are we then all indulging in the fond dreams of a Fools Paradise? Is this 'Holy Land,' peopled by one-sixth of the human race, fit for no other use than to be the accursed desert of human hopes and wishes, without the fertilizing rains of divine favour to water its dry and parched up plains, and no green vegetation to bless the eyes and no sweet sounds of music to lull the ears? I, for one, refuse to believe that such a doom is reserved for this favoured region, even though it is pronounced by reverend missionaries and our own revered religious teachers. I, for one, refuse to believe that we can make no headway in the path of progress, and that the British connection with this country, with all its humane and just administration, will prove of no avail to lift us up from the mire of our wretchedness. The seeming alliance between the missionaries and our wise people has this weak point in its armour of defence. According to our people, the state of the country a hundred years ago, was much better in all respects morally and socially than what it is now. The missionary's despair was however forced upon him by the state of the country as he saw it a hundred years ago, and one can feel almost sure, from the way in which things have moved since he wrote, that, if he had lived a hundred years later, he would have joined with the contemporary men of his calling in conferring on us his blessings instead of his curses. The formidable alliance thus turns out on examination to be not so formidable as it seems at first sight and we can turn one of our assailants against the other, and await in hope the final result. What then was the social condition of Southern India a hundred years back and have the past hundred years worked no permanent change for the better? This will be the theme to which I shall address my observations to-night, and I hope to be able to show that, if things are not all as bright as we wish them to be, they are not so dreary and cheerless as some would have them to be, and that the British connexion and its just and humane administration have brought about a change in our religion, law, and polity, of such a character as not to make it necessary that we should be all turned into atheists and barbarians to be whitewashed again into civilisation and manners, and that if we have not acquired a new nature, we have at least acquired inclinations and aspirations which will prevent our relapse into our former condition. A hundred years ago, Abbe Dubois mentions that among

THE NAIRS ON THE MALABAR COAST,

the women had several husbands at one and the same time, and amongst the Nambudri Brahmins of that province, if a girl died unmarried, it was deemed necessary for her salvation that the corpse should be married to some Brahmin hired for the purpose before it was burned. Then in the Madura district, there was a caste called Totiyars, among whom brothers, uncles and nephews had a common wife among them, and in Eastern Mysore there was a caste in which the mother, giving her eldest daughter in marriage, had to puncture two of her fingers. On the Malabar coast in those days, all Sudras drank toddy and Brahmins used opium. In the Carnatic, hill men and women did not wash their clothes till they were away by use. In those days again, besides the caste and sect-divisions, there were what are called the right hand and the left hand factions, in which the low-castes were divided upon such questions as the right to wear slippers, to ride on horseback, or to pass certain streets, or to sound certain music before them. All these citations are made from the first chapter of Dubois' work, and the editor of that book has found it necessary, in his desire to state the truth, that all these customs of polyandry and uncleanliness, and these factions feuds have ceased to exist. In the second chapter of the same work, mention is made of the condition of the Pariahs. That condition is bad enough even now, but the details given of their wretchedness in this work baffle all description. They were forbidden to cross Brahmin streets, or to come into Brahmin nighbourhood. On the Malabar coast, the Pariahs were attached to the land as serfs and sold with it. In those good old days adultery was punished with death inflicted on the woman, and that death was inflicted by the members of the caste. Expulsion from caste for breach of caste-rules was irrevocable, unless a rival faction was created by the friends of the person excommunicated. Even when thousands of Brahmins of those days, as well as Sudras, were forcibly converted by Tippu Sultan, the Brahmins who were applied to for re-admission found it impossible, even with the help of the Brahmin Government of Poona, to effect their restoration, while many thousands of Christians who had been similarly converted by Tippu Sultan, were freely admitted back into the Christian community, by the intervention of Abbe Dubois, Colonel Wilks, and General Wellesley. The professors of

THE SO-CALLED FINE ARTS,

such as music, painting, and sculpture, belonged in those days to castes which were held to be lower in the social scale than the Sudras, and their touch was pollution. These things have now been according to the editor of the work, all changed for the better. Adultery is not punished by death without trial, excommunication is not irrevocable, wholesale conversions by force are impossible, and there are movements to re-admit converts to other faiths when they seek such re-admission. This year, the Arya Samaj in Punjab admitted five such Christian and Moslem proselytes, and men of the highest caste are now engaged in the practice of the fine arts. As regards the Brahmins themselves, the power of the Gurus in those days in exacting Pada Puja was something terrible. Dubois mentions without reserve that many had to sell their children for Gurudakshinas. Women, dishonoured by the Guru, were called Garud Baswis or Linga Baswis, and had the stamp of Garud or the Ling, branded on tender parts of their bodies. And then, these women became wives of gods and served in the temple till they became old and lost their attraction. In Dubois' time the girls were married at the age of 5, 7 or at the utmost when they were 9 years old Widows, of course, were not allowed to marry in the higher castes, and even the Sudras followed the example. On the fast-days people not only took no food on the 11th day, but also are only once on the 10th and the 12th days. In Bengal the widows may not even drink water on the fast-days. People who happened to kill Nag serpents had to expiate their offence by a ceremony called the *pavadam*, which consisted of incisions made on the thigh or arm of the offender, or of other person who might stand as substitute, on the former's paying a large Dakshina. In the last case the blood was sprinkled on the body of the offender.

AS REGARDS INTEMPERANCE,

Dubois says, that while the Europeans are noted for their drunkenness, the Brahmins are in their turn open to the charge of gluttony, and even as regards drunkenness he says, they were not altogether exempt from the vice, and gives an instance in which a Tanjore Brahmin's house caught fire, and among the things saved were one vessel of salted pork and another of arrack or native rum. Of course, these Brahmins must have been Shaktee worshippers or *vam-margees*, among whom the use of forbidden food and drink, and promiscuous mingling of men and women in indecent gatherings were tests for admission into the secret society. The respect due from the Shudras to the Brahmins, and from women to men was in those days best shown by uncovering the upper part of the body of the inferior person before the eyes of the superiors. As regards Suttee, it was the commonest occurence to witness. Dubois himself witnessed the deaths of several Suttees, among others the Ranees of Tanjore, who immolated themselves with the corpse of the deceased Raja. There were some seven hundred Suttee deaths in the year 1817 in the Bengal Presidency alone. As regards the belief in astrology, magic, omens and palmistry, Dubois states that there was in his time almost a general belief in these superstitions fancies. These beliefs are not still extinct, but we have no idea of the influence they exercised a hundred years ago. Then again, turning to the popular religion of the country, the position of the Devadasees was recognised as so respectable, that even private gentlemen visiting each other on formal business had to be accompanied by these attendants. There were temples in Mysore belonging to the aboriginal gods, where fairs were held, at which women, cursed with barrenness, made vows to get children, and in connexion with these vows had resort to the most dirty practices, which cannot be described in decent language. Their gods and goddesses were carried in processions in those days being made to mimic obscene gestures to one another. These processions may still be seen in various parts of Southern India, but robbed of much of their obscene features. Walking on burning fire, hook-swinging, piercing the cheeks and the lips or the tongue with iron rods or silver wire—these were the received forms of devotion in many temples.

I think I have said enough to give you an idea of the state of things in Southern India which Dubois witnessed with his own eyes a hundred years ago. It is quite possible, that being a missionary he unconsciously

EXAGGERATED MANY POINTS, AND MISUNDERSTOOD MANY OTHERS.

There are good reasons to think, that he was misinformed

no permanent result because of the eruptions of the Mahomedans which soon followed and the establishment of the Moslem power aggravated the old evils by the example which the Mussalmans set to the subject races. Even the Mahomedans, however, were not able to extinguish the old fire completely, and the spirit of righteous self assertion and of faith in God, which had distinguished Brahmanism from the first, only wanted an opportunity to regain its old liberty. If this account of

THE DEFLECTION OR CORRUPTION OF BRAHMANISM,

be approximately correct, it furnishes us with a clue by which we can trace back our steps in this labyrinth of confusion. The opportunity so sorely needed has come to this country and slowly but surely priest-ridden and caste-ridden India is loosening its coil of ages. Abbe Dubois was unjust to the old civilization when he thought that we should have to unlearn all our past and to commence with atheism and barbarism, and then take our religion, law and polity from our foreign masters. Even if the task were possible, the remedy would be worse than the disease. We have not to unlearn our entire past, —certainly not the past which is the glory and wonder of the human race. We have to retrace our steps from the period of depression, when, in panic and weakness, a compromise was made with the brute force of ignorance and superstition. If this unholy alliance is set aside, we have the Brahmanism of the first three Yugas unfolding itself in all its power and purity, as it flourished in the best periods of our history.

This is the work of the reform movement. Last year I spoke of "Revival and Reform" and I tried to show how Reform was not Revival. The line of thought developed above shows that the work of Reform is really the work of Liberation,—liberation from the restraints imposed upon an essentially superior religion, law and polity, institutions and customs by our surrender to the pressure of mere brute force for selfish advancement. Our nature has not to be changed, if that were necessary, escape would be hopeless indeed. Our inclinations and aspirations have to be shifted from one quarter to its opposite, from the more immediate past of our degradation to the more remote past of our glory. We need no foreign masters for this purpose. It is enough if they keep the peace and enforce toleration to all who work for righteousness. Super-imposed laws will not do service to us unless as in some extreme cases, the Surgeon has to be sent for to stop hemorrhage and allow the Physician time to heal the patient. This work of liberation must be the work of our own hands, each one working for himself for his own release. It is in this spirit that the work has been carried on during the last thirty years and more. For the last twelve years the Conference has been,

TRYING TO ESTABLISH A BOND OF UNION

between the several associations and individuals who are working in this direction in this and in other parts of the country, and to publish the results of that work for the information of all concerned. Measured from year to year, the progress seemed small, and in many years the harvest are not plentiful. The year about to close has on the whole, a lean year owing to causes which need not be detailed here, the plague being the principal cause among others. The results of this year will be placed before the delegates in a summary form at the first preliminary meeting to-morrow morning. One general observation may be made on this occasion. The question is often asked who are the heroes and martyrs in this reform work, the prevailing impression being that unless heroes and martyrs are forthcoming, no cause can make progress. I would say in answer to them that to the extent that this impression is true the cause had its heroes and martyrs in Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar, Pandit Vishnu Shastri, Mr. Karsandas Muljee and Mr. Madhavadas Raghunathdas, and even now we have Rao Bahadur Kolhatkar, our President of last year, Dr. Bhandarkar, our President one of the previous years, our honoured President this year, Pandit Vireshlingam Pantalu, Prof. Karve, and others who require no mention, who have in their own lives set an example which shows that the fire is not yet put out altogether Dr. Jaising and Mr. Dwarkanath Gangauli, who died this year, may also be mentioned, one as the life and soul of the Sbudhi Sabha, and the other as a practical reformer from among the Brahmo community. It is not given to all to be heroes and martyrs in such a cause. But it is given to every one to be

AN EARNEST AND GENUINE WORKER.

In that capicity the names of hundreds may be mentioned who are unknown beyond their own circles and whose work therefore is one of pure love and self sacrifice. Lala Dayraj and Lala Munshiram of Jullundhur, Lalaj Hansraj and L la Rushiram of Lahore, the late Gokuldas of Sucour, Mr. Dayaram Gidumal of Sindh, Mr. Lal Shankar of Ahmedabad, Mr. Damodardas Goverdhandas, the late Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, who died during the year, Babu Shashipad Banuerjea, Babu Rash Behari Mukerjee, who also died this year, Dewan Bahadur Raghunath Rao, Mr. R Venkatratnam of your part of the country Mr. Vishnu Pant Mahajani of Berar and Lala Baijnatha of N.-W. P. may be mentioned in this connection as persons about whose genuine devotion to the cause there can be only one opinion. In spiritual, if not in temporal matters, the remark is true that a man's wealth is measured not by what he has in the way of possessions outside himself, but by what he is or may become in the way of his own idevelopment, from year to year into higher and fuller life. Liberties bestowed on us by foreigners are concessions forced on us by the force of circumstances. These are not really ours; they are possessions only and not developments. But when multitudes of people in different parts of the country yearn for a change in their social surroundings, and each in his place seeks to work it out at great sacrifice of his present interests, it can hardly be but that those yearnings and struggles must bear fruit. One of our most popular saints has, in his own inimitable way, described this fruit to be the strength which comes from the resolve to be better; and judged by this test there can be no reason to doubt that this desire to be better, and this resolve to strive for it are both growing in all the many races that dwell in this land. Other influences co-operating help on the work and make it smoother and easier of accomplishment. But without such a desire and such a resolve forces would be powerless to act. We have therefore no reason to be depressed by the calamities and by the prophesies of evil to come and of our unalterable doom pronounced by our own or other people. The harvest is ready to the hand of every one who is prepared to give his honest labour for the day to earn his rest for the night, in life and after life.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	6	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parmanandy, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	9	4	31
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	1	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	7	3	29
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	3	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown.	0	1	1
Hospitals	0	14	17
	27	18	138
Total plague deaths to date	32,718	28,761	
Same date, 1898	37	48	156
Ditto 1897	30	33	208

DAMAUN.

There has been no death or attack from plague at Dholar since last Saturday, and out of the five persons previously attacked, two have nearly recovered. The Plague Commissioner has placed a strong guard to prevent people from the encampment visiting their houses.—Dr. Luis Caetano da Gonzada Minuzes who has been appointed Health Officer for the District of Damaun, arrived here on Monday morning and took charge of his post from his "Locum-tenens" Dr. John Moniz.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL DUFF, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, left for Simla on Saturday night. He returns to Calcutta in a week.

The following appointments have been made:—

4 3rd Gurkha Rifles.—Captain C S. Williams to be Wing Commander pro tem., vice Clay seconded.

1-5th Gurka Rifles.—Captain F. W. Evatt from the 2nd battalion to be Officiating Wing Commander.

2-2nd Gurkha Rifles.—Lieutenant H. L. C Turner, from 11th Bengal Infantry, to be Officiating Wing officer as a temporary measure.

33rd Punjab Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant R. C. Gilchrist, Unattached List, is posted as a Supernumerary.

7th Madras Infantary.—2nd-Lieutenant H. H. Bury, from the South Staffordshire Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER!

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractable Female Complaints and Irregularities, "Prunt-mem-vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure for all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every does effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses):—Only from Lawrence & Lynch, Manufacturing Chemists, 6 Boyd Street, Calcutta.

KOLHAPUR NOTES.

OUR Correspondent writing on Saturday says:—A shocking murder was committed in the town last week, the victim being a woman of light character. This is the third murder of the same description, the former two, the victims in which were also women of this class, were committed within a short interval about two years ago. The one apparent motive of the murderer seems to be that of robbing the jewels of his victims and if he be one and the same fellow, he has evidently scored high in defying the Police. No trace of any kind has been found either of the murderer or of the valuables that were carried away in the two former instances, and even in this third case the Police have been equally unsuccessful in finding out some clue to bring the offender to book. The former two murders were committed nearly in one and the same quarter, and the locality in which the present murder has been committed is not far from that of the last. What the Kolhapur Police lacks is a properly organised detective service, and it is hoped that the Darbar now appreciating the want of it will be prompt in organizing one on the best methods.

The annual sports of the Kolhapur Native Infantry came off as usual and were all that could be desired. They were held on two days and were largely attended.

A murder case was being tried in the Sessions Court of the Political Agents from the 26th., the accused being defended by Mr. Branson of Bombay. The murder was committed in the territories of Jath State and Col. Wray tried it with the aid of two assessors.

It is now nearly two years since a big and daring robbery of jewels was committed in this Station and one Aboobaiter was tried and convicted in the State Sessions Court as being the principal abettor of the offence. The peculiar feature of the case then was that no property of any value was recovered out of that which was said to have been stolen. Some portion of the stolen jewels was found in Calcutta at the beginning of this year, and some Pathans were arrested there in consequence and brought down to Kolhapur in about March last. The case against them now being ready, they were placed last week before the first class Magistrate of the Khasgi Department of the Maharaja and were charged with dacoity and also with having received the stolen property. As some of the witnesses in the case are residing in Calcutta the Magistrate has applied for the issue of a commission for their examination there and the inquiry stands adjourned.

The condition of plague around us is not so alarming as it was a few weeks ago. The Kolhapur Darbar has passed a fresh order, directing that any person found to have entered the state territories by evading the quarantine he shall be fined to the extent of five rupees; the person in whose house such person be found residing shall be fined to the extent of fifteen rupees; and any one giving information of such cases will be rewarded. The Government of Bombay informed the Darbar that the State quarantine might be abolished, and the system might be brought on the same footing as it is now throughout the Presidency; but the Darbar considers that the total abolition of the quarantine will not be safe, and has therefore decided to keep up their own arrangement. The extremely rigorous restriction in the issue of the quarantine passes has been somewhat relaxed, and it is reported that the Divan and the Huzoor Chitnis hold the management of the Passes affair in their hands.

There was great excitement among the students and the educated classes of people last week, as it was rumoured that Mr. Candy the Principal of the Rajaram College, was to hand over charge of his Office and leave Kolhapur from the 1st of January Mr. Candy is liked and loved by all here, as his connection with this place is of nearly twenty years standing. It seems that the Darbar not knowing the arrangements requested Mr. Candy, under the orders of the Maharaja, to hand over the charge of his duties; but as soon as the arrangements were made known to the Darbar, the orders were cancelled. Mr. Candy's removal from Kolhapur would be universally looked upon as an irreparable loss to the Rajaram College. Even if an abler man were put in his place it would take years to recover the loss. Mr. Candy knew his work as his work knew him well for the long unbroken connection. All people in Kolhapur seem to believe that H. H. the Maharaja is not personally interested in the moves that are made in his name from time to time in connection with Mr. Candy's matter, and that the proposal of his being removed was made to suit certain conveniences, and also that there is someone behind the curtain who is responsible for all that has taken place till now. The Maharaja is not averse to promoting education among his subjects. On the contrary, he is keenly interested in the results of the annual examinations. The success of the Kolhapur College in the recent examinations in Bombay greatly pleased His Highness. He well knows that it is due to Mr. Candy's exertions, and no doubt that he will feel relieved if the present inconveniences is removed from his ways and he could find his way clear to promote the interests of the college.

MISS MANNING AT SURAT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT).

SURAT DEC. 31.

MISS E. A. MANNING, arrived here on Tuesday morning, by the mail, from Bombay, accompanied by Mr. Sundarnath Dinanath Khote, member of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, and Mr. Madanlal Lallubhai Munsiff. Miss Manning was received at the station by Dr. Rakhmabai, Physician, Sheth Morarbhai Vijbhukadas' Hospital for Women and children, and Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai, J. P., High Court Pleader, Bombay. During her brief stay at Surat, Miss Manning was the guest of Dr. Rukhmabai. After breakfast Miss Manning visited the Sheth Raychund Dipchund girls' schools at Gopipura and Haripura. Amongst those present at both these schools were Mrs. Nandshankar Tuljashankar, Bai Krishna, widow of Rao Bahadur Pranlal Mathuradas, Mrs. Jagannath Ichharam, Mrs. Harilal-Tuljaram Daru (daughter of Mr. Kalabhai and wife of the Honorary Secretary of the shools) Miss Indira Kalabhai, Mr. and Mrs. Freny Murzaban, Messrs. Khote and Munsiff. The President and the Hon Secretary were unavoid ably absent, and the only member who was good enough to be present was Mr. Ishavardass Jagjiwandas Stove. Miss Maning was struck with the progress made by the girls of different nationalities in these schools, and was particularly pleased to see the schools housed in good and airy buildings. She remarked when inspecting speci mens of needle work that it would be preferable if the girls were made to practise in and cultivate the old work embroidery for which Surat was so well known. She took with her samples of a choli (bodice) and other things generally worn by Hindu girls. In the afternoon Miss Manning in company of Mrs. Mahaluxmi Kalabhai and Dr. Rukhmabai paid a visit to the family of the Mulanji Mahamadbhai Baranudin (Head Priest of the Bohras). In the evening, She attended a *Purda* party given by Dr. Rukhmabai in her honor and there was a large and representative gathering.

Miss Manning spent a greater portion of Wednesday in receiving friends. In the afternoon she called at the family residence of Mr. Kalabhai Lallubhai to see his mother, wife and other members of the family, on her way to Lal Kuli, Nariman's, (Civil Surgeon, Surat), whose wife had arranged for a Ladies gathering to meet her. After the party at Mrs. Nariman was over, Miss Manning went to Miss Rex (Governess to the young princes of the Navab, of Sachin,) who had arranged for a children's treat specially in her honor. There was a large Christmas-tree from which numerous presents flowed, to the great merriment of the assembly.

This was not a very suitable time for Miss Manning to visit Surat as most of the schools had their holidays. Moreover the European officers and others interested in her noble work were absent enjoying their holidays and it was not expected that most of the so called educated natives who seem to have made it their business to indulge in tall talk in season and out of season, would do anything by way of appreciation of the good and noble work which this philanthrophic lady has been doing for the regeneration of her Indian Sisters. After a short stay of a day she left for Ahmedabad on Thursday morning, where it appears she met with a reception worthy of her name and worthy of that prosperous city. It must have presented to her a striking contrast between the cold reception received at Surat and the warm welcome accorded to her at Ahmedabad.

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. Is removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s., 1-2d. per bottle.

P. AND O. ANNUAL MEETING.

SIR THOMAS SUTHERLAND'S SPEECH.

THE fifty-eighth annual general meeting of the P. and O. Company was held on Dec. 9 at Leadenhall-street. Sir Thomas Sutherland, M. P., presided.

THE SALVAGE OF THE CHINA.

In moving the adoption of the report, the Chairman observed that at their last meeting it was his painful duty to make a somewhat long reference to the unfortunate stranding of their magnificent ship the China, which he was at that time unable to hold out any definite hope would be saved. He therefore thought that he was now entitled to congratulate them on the fact that she had been saved from the rocks on which she lay for very nearly six months, and she was now temporarily in harbour, having her damages repaired to an extent to enable her to return with her own steam to this country. Her rescue was one which might be considered thoroughly creditable to all concerned. In connection with this unfortunate occurrence they had received sympathy and consideration from numerous friends, all of whom had testified to the fact that, so far as the shareholders and directors were concerned, every step and precaution had been taken throughout the company's career to avoid the possibility of such disasters.

THE DEMANDS OF MAIL CONTRACTS ON CAPITAL.

Some months ago they contracted for another vessel to be named the Persia, exactly of the China type, which was the sixth ship of this great size of 8,000 tons that they had contracted for in a remarkably short period. Adding to the cost of these vessels that of the Assaye, the Sobraon, the Isis, and the Osiris, the total outlay on these ships had been almost exactly £2,000,000, which they had expended or provided in the interest of their new mail contract. The total carrying capacity in the way of cargo in these magnificent vessels amounted to only 30,000 tons, whereas if they had invested the £2,000,000 in cargo-carrying vessels of the highest class they would have obtained a capacity varying from 250,000 to 300,000 tons. This he thought, was an important and considerable sidelight on the work they had to do in carrying out the mail contracts and meeting the demands which those contracts made in regard to capital. He thought it must be a matter of satisfaction to all concerned that this country had an enormous reserve of power in her swift vessels of the mercantile marine. Their new express steamers the Isis and the Osiris had fully answered the expectations with which they were built in regard to speed. The two vessels had averaged between eighteen to twenty knots, according to weather, for the whole distance of 1,600 miles between Port Said and Brindisi; and he was glad to say that this was a phenomenal performance for vessels of such size.

THE PURCHASES FROM THE HALL LINE.

In addition to the ships which they had at present building, the directors had recently purchased from the Hall Line, of Liverpool, three vessels, which figured in this company's fleet under the names of the Tien-sin, the Pekin, and the Nankin. This operation was a convenient and advantageous one, as it had enabled them to dispose of certain older and smaller carrying vessels on their inter-colonial line and to strengthen that line by vessels of considerably larger capacity. With regard to their revenue account, their passenger traffic amounted last year to £1,095,377—an increase over that of the previous year to £17,000. Although that increase might not appear to be very large, he considered it gratifying, because it was almost unexpected after the returns of the Jubilee year, during which and the year previous they had the large increase in their passenger traffic of £177,000. They had therefore had a addition to their passenger receipts of very nearly £150,000 during three years—a fact which showed very clearly that the revenue in this department was progressive. While, however, their traffic was growing, the expenditure in connection with it was also steadily advancing. They had practically doubled the size of the ships employed in their mail and passenger trade during the last ten years, and all the navigation charges had been so increased that the mileage cost of carrying their passengers had been greatly augmented. It would appear at present that this upward tendency was likely to continue for some time. If their figures did not during the whole year the fact to which he was calling their attention would not exist; but they were empty to the extent of two-thirds or half for a good many months. It was impossible during that period to reduce their expenditure in anything like a corresponding degree; and, in fact, in that black time of year these great ships of theirs left a very heavy deficit balance on the work of every voyage.

THE AGITATION OF THE CHEAP PASSAGE ASSOCIATION.

Why he referred to this point was because recently a very strong attempt had been made to renew an agitation in India against the company by a body describing themselves as the Cheap Passage Association. This agitation had been going on against them intermittently for ten years without the least result, but its latest developments were assuredly by no means straightforward. In the publications which they apparently disseminated broadcast in India they entirely ignored the shortness of the busy season, the fact that all the company's Indian passenger fares were paid in rupees and not in sterling, and the still more important fact that the proportion of return tickets—taken at low rates—which formed part and parcel of their traffic from India, was enormous. The association had also been spreading the fallacy that the company charged the Indian passengers exactly as much as their Australian passengers who were, of course, carried a very much greater distance. He had, however, taken out the figures, of their traffic to Bombay and Australia during the past year, and he found that they had charged and obtained from their Australian traffic as nearly as possible a 48 per cent. higher rate per ton than what they had charged to their Indian customers. There were other facts bearing on this important question. If they took their new and large vessels they found that the dues which they paid on one of them for a single voyage out and home amounted to £3,500, and that the working of one of these vessels between London and Bombay cost in dues for the year £17,500. If they debited the cargo which these vessels carried with their proportion of the dues at 9*l.* a ton—which was a high estimate of a cargo rate for canal dues—they found that the residuum of the canal charges upon the very large number of passengers which these large ships carried in the course of a year absorbed £5 per head of their passage money, or if they paid on the other side or the isthmus of Suez 8*l.* per head.

THE NEGATION OF A "GRASPING POLICY."

They had never attempted anything approaching a grasping policy—what they had aimed at was a return of only 7½ per cent. on an average of the capital employed in their business; and when he said that that return included not only the profit on their carrying business, but their profit from the risks they incurred as under-writers, he emphasised in the most absolute manner the very moderate character of the demands they made on the public. Their freight revenue for the year had amounted to £1,579,115 showing an increase of £13,239. He confessed that this was exceedingly disappointing, considering the very important improvement in the Indian trade which set in last March; but two circumstances had affected them unfavourably. Their casual business—such as that in chartering vessels and in the employment of carrying troops, business over which they had no control whatever—had been very considerably diminished in the present as compared with the past year; and another part of their business which had also had a serious setback for the time being was their local trade between India and China. The improvement in the Indian trade had amounted to about £1,000,000 during the company's financial year, but there had been a falling off of over £2,000,000 in the Australia and China trades. On the whole, they had a slight improvement in their freight account; and as the future was really of more importance than the past, he might say that he saw no reason to be apprehensive as regarded their prospects.

INDIAN AND FAR EASTERN PROSPECTS.

True, Australia did not mend by any means as rapidly as they would like, but, on the other hand the prospects of India appeared, on the whole, favourable, while as to China and Japan he saw no reason to apprehend any departure from the normal state of affairs. As regarded China, there were of course great expectations now of rapid progress in consequence of the external pressure which had been and which was now being made on that very element country; but it was impossible for any of them to ignore that a new Eastern question had been developed in connection with this country which was fraught with grave political difficulties on many side. What they as traders had mainly to fear was anything approaching disintegration and to the commotion which would follow from that state of affairs. On the other hand, the Chinese were very remarkable indeed in their character as a trading people, and if they found that one outlet for their commerce was closed they were almost certain to discover another outlet. There was one circumstance in connection with our recent arrangements with China which he thought was of good augury as likely to prove exceedingly helpful to British enterprise there—he referred to the very important extension of territory in connection with the Colony of Hong Kong.

THE FUTURE OF KAULUNG.

He had no doubt that in the course of a few years the large annexe to that colony called Kaulung would develop into one of the most important manufacturing centres in the Far East, and he trusted also that it would eventually become the base of a system of extensive railway communication towards the inland places in China. They would be glad to see that their loss on exchange this year was £23,417 less than it was in the previous year owing to the favourable rates which had ruled in India. At one of their meetings not very long ago he ventured to say that he felt certain that a 1s. 4d. exchange rate would never interfere with the exports from India in anything approaching to a good season, and the present season had abundantly proved the truth of that observation, although he was quite aware that a high exchange made the shoe pinch in various directions. But, while exchange had been favourable in India, it had been unfavourable in China. Now, however, that silver had recovered from its abnormally low price they were beginning to benefit in that respect in regard to exchange, while he hoped that the export trade from this country would also commence to improve.

COAL COST, SALARIES, AND WAGES.

Their coal account showed an increase of £35,983 as compared with last year, owing to the strike in South Wales and the great advance in the price of Japanese and other Eastern coal, and it seemed likely that their coal bill would be considerably higher next year. This was a matter of the gravest anxiety to them as they would understand when he stated that an advance of 1s. per ton made a difference of 3 per cent. on their deferred stock. As to the charge they had made of £75,000 on account of the expense of floating and salving the China, he could not say what the eventual cost of that operation would be, but it was only prudent to make a charge on account of the expenditure they were incurring in the present year. They had carried the account in question to the credit of their suspense account, which now stood at the satisfactory figure of £102,000. An increase of £3,800 was shown under the head of salaries and wages. Their European staff in the Far East had been sufferers from the depreciation of silver for some years—a disadvantage which had been mitigated to a certain extent by an arrangement under which they had been permitted to draw half their pay in gold in England; but during the present year they had placed the salaries of their European staff in India, China, and Japan upon a gold basis. They had added in the last four years sixteen large new vessels to their fleet, and the total charge for their cost in their balance-sheet had been £2,091,853. During the same time they had disposed of thirteen old vessels at a price, he was sorry to say, hardly exceeding that of old iron. Notwithstanding that, the figure at which their fleet stood in their books was only £11 8s. 2d. per ton, or, deducting reserves, £7 2s. 9d. per ton. This showed that their capital account stood in a most satisfactory position, of which the proprietors had the full benefit in the steady price of their stock.

—Major-General Sir Owen T. Burne seconded the motion, which was adopted, and the dividends recommended were approved—that on the deferred stock being 6½ per cent., making with the dividend in June 10 per cent. for the year.

THE POWERS AND THE FAR EAST.

THE Pekin correspondent of the *Times*, who announces the arrival, on Dec. 9, of Lord Charles Beresford at Nanking, states that in interviews with Lord Charles the Viceroy Liu Kum Yi, like the Viceroy of Hu-kau, appeared animated with friendly feelings towards Great Britain; but both Viceroys, in view of the recent events in Manchuria and North China, expressed distrust as to this country's being prepared to take action to defend her great interests in the Yang-tsze Valley. The promise given to Lord Charles Beresford that at high British officer would be invited to begin the reorganisation of the Chinese army is still unfulfilled. Lord Charles warned the Yang-tsze Viceroys that unless their forces were reorganised by British officers, and security for trade re-established, Great Britain would be compelled unwillingly to follow the example of Russia and Germany in the north, and interfere actively in her sphere of influence.

A later telegram states that Lord Charles Beresford has returned from Nanking to Shanghai in a Chinese cruiser. He inspected the arsenals and forts at Han-kau and Nanking. The Viceroys and other officials with whom he came in contact showed an unmistakable desire to promote the measures he suggested for increasing the security of trade and furthering British interests throughout the Yang-tsze Valley. Lord Charles will return to England via America.

The French are still pressing what the "Times" Pekin correspondent terms "preposterous" demands for a concession at Shanghai. The Viceroy is firm in his opposition, and the case has come to a deadlock.

The French are obstructing the operations of the Pritchard Morgan combination in China.

The 03rst Binese regiment of the British Army is being organised. It is to be recruited from the Shantung Province, will consist of 1000 men, and will be used, not only for the garrisoning of Wei-hai-wei, but for service wherever required. It will be officered by twenty British officers, some of whom have already been appointed.

Reuter announces that an edict has been issued ratifying the concession of valuable coal mines in the vicinity of the projected Shan Haikwan Niu-chwang railway granted to the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank. This completes the ratification of the bank's contracts in the North of China.

A technical commission composed of six officers of the Royal Engineers, two Americans, and an Italian officer, all under the direction of Mr. Glass, late Inspector-General of Railways in India, have just passed through Paris, according to the *Times'* correspondent, on their way to India. There they will be joined by five or six British officers, and the entire mission with the exception of Mr. Glass, will set out for Shanghai to visit certain mining concessions in the provinces of Shan-si to examine into the mineral wealth of a concession which has been obtained by Signor Luzzatti for a British syndicate. Signor Luzzatti has been appointed diplomatic agent, and upon him devolves the task of smoothing the way for the technical mission.

Mr. Barrett, late American Minister to Siam, who has just returned to Shanghai from a special mission to Pekin and the principal Chinese ports, says Manchuria is no longer Chinese but Russian, and Niuchang the chief southern port for American produce, is in danger of being seized and closed any day. He advocates immediate and united action by Great Britain and America to defend the integrity of the Chinese Empire, enforce reforms in the system of government, prevent further privileged cessions of ports and insist on the "open door" throughout the whole of China.

The French Government, in deference to the Budget Committee, has waived the proposed State guarantee of any part of the Tongking Railway loan of 2,00,000,000f.

INVESTITURE AT WINDSOR.

THE Queen held a private investiture of Knighthood at Windsor castle on Dec. 10. The recipients were as follow:—

Lieutenant-General Sir George Stewart White, formerly Commander-in-Chief in India, who was invested by the Queen with the Riband and Badge (Military Division) of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. Her Majesty placed the Riband over his shoulder obliquely to the let side, and affixed to his left breast the Star of the Order.

Major-General W. F. Gatacre, who commanded a brigade at Omdurman, had conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood, and was invested with the Riband and Badge of the Military Division of the Second Class of the Order of the Bath. Her Majesty affixed the Star to his left breast.

Lieutenant-Colonel Horatio David Davies, late Lord Mayor of the City of London, received the honour of Knighthood, and was invested with the Insignia of a K. C. M. G.

The following Companions of the Order of the Bath had affixed to their respective left breast the decoration of the Military Division of the Third Class of the Order, viz:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Harold Paget, 7th Hussars,

Colonal Thomas Deane, Ind an Staff Corps, Director Army Remount Department, India.

For services in Egypt and Sudan, including the battles of Athara and Khartum:—

Surgeon-General William Taylor, Army Medical Staff.

Colonel Villiers Hatton, Grenadier Guards,

Colonel T. E. Verner, Regimental District.

Colonel Rowland Hill Martin, half-pay (late 21st Lancers).

Lieutenant-Colonel Cuthbert George Collingwood half-pay.

Lieutenant-Colonel Morey Quayle Jones, Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

Commander Colin Richard Keppel, Royal Navy.

James Haldane Stewart Lockhart, Esq, Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General of the Colony of Hong Kong, received the decoration of a Companion to the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

DISORDERLY DEMONSTRATION IN PARIS.

A DISORDERLY demonstration against Colonel Picquart and in honour of the army took place in the streets of Paris on Dec. 12. A party of about 150 persons, led by M. Millevoye and two other deputies, visited the Cherche-Midi Prison and the Invalides, indulging in various cries. This demonstration was followed by a scene of uproar in the Chamber, arising out of an interpellation by M. Paschal Grousset, a Socialist Deputy, who accused the General Staff of the army of "indiscretions," and proceeded, amid continual disorder, to quote newspaper articles bringing various foreign Sovereigns and Governments into the Dreyfus affair. M. de Freycinet, Minister of War, protested against the accusations preferred by M. Grousset against the General Staff and the army. Eventually the Chamber, by 346 votes against 78, decided to proceed to the order of the day.

Another attempt to raise the Dreyfus case was made in the French Chamber on Dec. 13; but, on the demand of the Premier, the interpellation was postponed for a month.

M. Paul Deroud de and M. Antide Boyer fought a duel with pistols on Dec. 13, but neither was hurt. Other duels, arising out of the scene in the chamber on Dec. 12, are pending.

The French Government has authorised the despatch to Dreyfus of the documents which his counsel has asked leave to send him for the purposes of his defence.

A plot appears to have been discovered in Paris to prevent Dreyfus from ever reaching that city. The Government, it is stated, has been apprised of the intentions of the conspirators, who are connected with the Ligue des Patriotes, and orders have been given for the garrisoning of the places, on the railway line by which Dreyfus will travel.

MR. COURTNEY ON THE CONGO FREE STATE.

MR. COURTENEY, M.P., president of the Royal Statistical Society, delivered his annual address on Dec. 13, at the Royal United Service Institution. His subject was "An Experiment in Commercial Expansion." Among those present were Sir Robert Giffen, Sir F. S. Powell, M.P., Mr. Causton, M.P., Major Craigie, Mr. C. S. Loch, and Sir Juland Danvers.

Mr. Courtney said the real peril of our commercial position seemed to be the exclusiveness of our rivals, and it appeared that either we must seize for ourselves any markets still remaining unappropriated or must take some counter action in order to prevent the abatement which we were now enduring from actually becoming a loss. Thus he was led to inquire statistically how far experiments in opening up new markets were commercially profitable, and he chose the experience of the Congo Free State for his examination, because it had the incalculable advantage of being absolutely free from any suggestion of interference by any European State. It was under the personal protection and sovereignty of the King of the Belgians; its existence was formally recognised and its neutrality guaranteed at Berlin in 1884-85. The difficulties which had attended its development had arisen entirely from internal disorders, almost necessarily attendant on the introduction of the ideas of European control among barbarous tribes, and from slave-hunting raids energetically persisted in by the Arabs, who had long made the region a hunting field for human game. As a field of remunerative commerce considerable and continuous outlay would be required before a return could be realised, and the question was whether such a progress had been made in its development as to afford a promise of an adequate return at any date which could be approximately fixed for the cost of its creation. Among the obstacles to this and was the exceedingly unhealthy character of the climate for Europeans. It was estimated that of every ten whites who became officers of State nine were either buried or invalided within three years, and the employes of the largest Belgain trading company, who numbered 120, only maintained an average service of seven months out of the twenty-four for which they contracted. This fact showed under what difficulties industry and commerce must be cultivated by European superintendents, and it might be surmised that at no time within a proximate future could a body of European State servants be maintained with any permanency of its constituent element. Then there was the very large number of tribes, speaking as many different languages, rendering it impossible to establish any common medium of intercourse. King Leopold supported the enterprise with an annual subsidy of £240,000 from his private fortune, and later Belgium had come to the aid of the Congo State with the loan of a million. The scheme of organisation in the Congo was avowedly based on that of the administration of our Indian Empire modified in the direction of the prefectural system, which Belgium had borrowed from France. But the success of the design had been sadly hampered by the insufficiency in number and constantly changing character of the personnel. It had been impossible to secure the presence in the State of a body of trained and trusted officials. Before a man had learned his work his service was broken, and he did not remain long enough to win the respect of the natives, or indeed, to become fully acquainted with them. So far the trade of the State had been practically confined to the exploitation of raw products, no substantial progress having been made in industrial development. The main products that had been obtained and exported were ivory and rubber; and the natives who dwelt in the occupied lands had to contribute to the collection of these articles. Each Government station was a centre to which tribute was required to be brought from the surrounding country, the amount being subject to no definite regulation and dependent, in fact, on the discretion the zeal, and the commercial instinct of the person in charge. There must also be noted the fact there were no fixed scales of salaries for the State functionaries, other at least than the judicial personages and the marine; that such pay as they received was insufficient, and that it was augmented by percentages on the tributes of ivory and rubber they were successful in exacting. Within the State itself slave-hunting and slave-raiding remained as a native institution, and was established on the part of the State itself, as being, for the time at least, a necessary element, in its own constitution. The means of transport was by a forced system of porterage, and this led to serious depopulation along the trade routes. But after eight years' labour a railway 250 miles in length was opened, the cost slightly exceeding £10,000 a mile. The tariff imposed for the carriage of passengers and merchandise was exceedingly high, and if the railway was to fulfil the hopes of its promoters the high charges for carriage must be considerably reduced. In spite, however, of the numerous and severe taxes imposed, in spite of Royal gifts and Belgian loans reckoned as income, the Budget of the State had in no single year shown an equality of receipts with expenditure. In the Budget of the year now closing the actual revenue was £470,502 and the expenditure £990,079 more than one-third being on war and police. Turning to the trade of the country, he pointed out that the proportion of ivory and rubber to the total exports was large and increasing. In the year 1897 it amounted to as much as 85 per cent. of the total exports. Yet the supplies of those two products were not by any means permanent. Examining the imports, he showed that the Congo trade represented but little more than 07 per cent of the total trade of Belgium. This was indeed a disappointing result. The expenditure which had been made on the Congo State, if used for the purpose of reducing burdens on Belgian trade, would have had far greater effect in increasing the volume of her commerce. If they wished to think accurately about such enterprises as the Congo experiment, philanthropy and commerce must be separated from one another in their thoughts. As a philanthropic adventure the Congo had certainly been a very mixed success, and enough had been said to show that it was disputable whether the resources of the country were such as to sustain a permanent trade even with the help of the railway. The adventure of the Congo was in truth an illustration of a principle which seemed to command fairly wide acceptance—that a Colony was always a Colony, even though it be which they could never colonize. The immense development of wealth and commerce and of civilised populations following the establishment of some of the Colonies of Europe had encouraged the belief that all adventures to which the same name could be given must be crowned with the same success. But there was no parallel between the Congo and the great Spanish and Portuguese Colonies of Central and South America, suitable for men of European origin, or British India, with its vast population trained in the arts of peaceful life and possessing a civilisation more ancient and in some respects more elaborate than our own. In the Congo, and, indeed, through the greater part of Central Africa, no such civilisation existed, and its creation was not a matter of a few years nor of a few generations. It was always hazardous to predict the failure of a new enterprise because it was unlike former adventures. But they were justified in saying that nothing could be deduced from the history of American colonisation or of Indian domination to justify hopes of a lucrative commercial expansion in Central Africa. Missionary and philanthropic labour might be

WRITERS AND READERS.

One of Lord Curzon's last tasks before sailing for India was to correct the proof sheets of his new book. By the application of every spare minute, the book being rushed a long one, this was accomplished. There was a rumour, however, that after all the publication of the work might have to be postponed. Its subject is the Indian frontier, and it is the result of Lord Curzon's travels in that region.

Tolstoy has decided that the title of his new novel, the proceeds of which are going in aid of the Doukhobortsi, shall be "Resurrection." This title bears upon the subject with which the story deals, namely, the raising again of a woman to the position from which she had fallen. The heroine and the man who had been her ruin have a dramatic meeting within the hall of justice, he sitting as a magistrate, she in the dock. It will be seen that the human problem of "Resurrection" suggests in some degree Hawthornes "Scarlet Letter."

Mr. Hall Caine is now on the Atlantic on his way home from America. He went there to see "The Christian" produced as a play, and also to deliver a series of lectures. That is hardly the correct word, however, for Mr. Hall Caine has really been reading original stories to his audiences. It will be remembered that he made an experiment of the sort in this country, some time ago, and that it proved very successful. It appears, in connection with the play of "The Christian," that the book itself has had a new vogue in America. Appleton's sold a special edition of a hundred thousand copies at half a dollar a copy.

Charles Neufeld, whom the Sirdar released from the clutches of the Khalifa, has written a good part of the book in which he will describe his experiences. By the time that Neufeld reached civilisation he had several invitations to undertake such a book. He closed with the offer of a well-known English house, and when he had gathered himself together, after his sufferings of Omdurman, he sat down with his pen. He will describe in sequence just what happended to him from the moment he fell among the Dervishes until his release. That also implies a considerable history of Mahdism by one who saw too much of it.

Mr. Fisher Unwin announces a book by Captain Bertrand, who made a notable African journey in association with Major Gibbons, this journey was begun in 1895, and carried the travellers to the kingdom of the Barotsi, on the Upper Zambesi. The return took place in the following year by way of the Victoria Falls, Matabeleland, the Transvaal, Natal, and the Cape. In getting from Victoria Falls to the frontier of Matabeleland Captain Bertrand nearly died of thirst, and had a sunstroke. He is a Helvetian Frenchman, who speaks three languages. He has ascended Mont Blanc, Monte Rosa and the Matterhorn, but regards that as mere frolic.

Soon after Christmas Messrs. Duckworth will publish Mr. Stephen Wheeler's book, "War and Policy on the Indian Border." It consists of a historical summary of the relations of the Indian Government with the tribes on the north-west and west frontiers, from Chitral to Baluchistan. With this there goes some account of the military expeditions on the frontier. Mr. Wheeler also deals with the geography of the country and the ethnology of the people, with the history of the border tribes previous to the British annexation of the Punjab and Scinde, and with the political problems arising out of recent disturbances. Finally, Mr. Wheeler endeavors to trace the origin and development of the "Forward" policy.

Early in the new year, Messrs. Bale, of Great Titchfield-street, hope to publish, in a limited edition, a work entitled, Nature Studies. The studies, with which go also critical essays and lectures, are from the pen of Mr. W. J. C. Miller, late Registrar of the General Medical Council. Mr. H. Kirke Swann edits the papers, and supplies a biographical introduction on Mr. Miller. The Nature Studies have no pretence to be scientific articles, and are collected, because it is believed that they present enough of observation of nature and her ways, coupled with enough of good English, to warrant their preservation. A main object of the volume is to present to the many friends of Mr. Miller an enduring memorial of his active days.

M. Paul Ginisty, the director of the Odeon Theatre, has finished a volume nothing quite similar to which has, perhaps, so far been attempted. "La Vie d'um Theatre" is the title of the work, which is an exhaustive account of the organisation and inner life of a theatre. M. Ginisty describes how plays are read and accepted, how the parts are distributed, the costumes arranged for and the scenery painted and shifted. In a word, he deals with all the technical mysteries of "Livres d'Or de la Science" in course of issue by Schleicher Freres.

Professor H. Hauser, of the University of Clermont, has written a volume for Felix Alcan's "Bibliotheque Generale des Sciences Sociales," which will be read with interest by students of sociology. "Ouvriers du Temps Passe," as the work is called, is an account based on original researches of the conditions of life of the working classes in France during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The author is principally concerned with facts, of which he has collected a vast number.

Those who are in search of a French novel suitable for a Christmas gift-book may be recommended to an illustrated edition of Jean de la Brete's very popular story. "Mon Oncle et Mon Cure," which has just been issued by Plon, Nourrit. The same publishers are issuing "Sur le Turf," a new volume by Crafty, probably the best-known of the French draughtsmen who devote themselves more specially to drawing the horse. "Sur le Turf" is a complete account written from a popular point of view, and containing illustrations on almost every page of horse-racing in France. M. Charles Dupuis, lecturer at the Ecole des Sciences Politiques, has finished a volume in which he treats of modern naval warfare from the point of view of international law. "Le Droit de la Guerre Meritime" is the the title of the work.

Sarah Grand is at work upon a new novel. Messrs Chatto announce a book of detective stories, "The Records of Vincent Trill," by the author who writes as "Dick Donovan." Mr. G. B. Burgin has finished a story entitled "The Hermits of Gray's Inn." It will appear in the spring. Lieutenant Johansen's account of the Nansen expedition will appear in book form about the end of January. Early in that month Messrs. Chatto hope to issue the volume of reminiscences, "Sketches from Memory," by Mr. G. A. Storey, the artist. In their Heroes of the Nations Series, Messrs. Putnams are about to publish a volume on Bismarck. It is by Mr. James W. Headlam. The twenty-first and twenty-second volumes of the Tudor translations, edited by Mr. Henley, and published by Mr. David Nutt, will be "Suetonio's History of Twelve Caesars, translated into English by Philemon Holland," to which Mr. Charles Whibley will write an Introduction. Messrs. Kegan Paul announce a work on "The Principles of Bacteriology." It is a translation by Professor Jordon of Chicago University, from the German of Dr. Fernand Huppe. Mr. Heinemann has arranged for a Swedish edition of Mr. Savage Landor's book, In the "Forbidden Land," and this may be followed by an Italian one. A German translation is already published.

What appears to us to be a desirable and promising venture in art publication is to be started by Messrs. Longmans in the first month of the new year. It is to be a monthly issue of "Selected Examples of Decorative Art from South Kensington Museum." It is to be edited by Mr. F. E. Witthaus, intended for teachers and students in art and technical schools, the new periodical will contain designs in wood carving, leather, glass, bronze, silver, lace, &c. The illustrations will vary in size from fifteen inches by ten to twelve inches by six. The January issue will contain twelve sheets, among the designs being that of a water vessel, of a stool, bracket, wine glass, bell, and knocker.

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HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,82,000
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	53,88,900

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

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By Order of the Board, F. D STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

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MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes:—"Please send me Rs. three of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 64, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'KOKO for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no trace of the nature of a colouring matter or dye. (Signed) EDMUND J. BEVAN, F.C.S." Member of the Society of Public Analysts.

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
Coke Em[illegible], London, Eng.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE.

Very palatable.

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In 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles at 1/- and 1/6 each; also ½, ¼ and 1 gallon Tins, at 2/6, 4/- and 6/6.

The quality adopted as Standard Disinfectant by the British Government after bacteriological tests; and

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In 6d., 1/- & 2/6 Dredgers; 7 & 14 lb. Tins (to refill Dredgers), 2/6 & 5/- each.

Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent of CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC (the Strongest Disinfectant known), and lightly sprinkled through a dredger it is the cheapest and most effective preparation.

WILL NOT CLOG PIPES OR DRAINS.

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F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

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S., & H. HARRIS.

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HARRIS'S BRITISH Polishing Paste

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IN PINT PACKETS.

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient MILK is INVALUABLE

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Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and

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It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.

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GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

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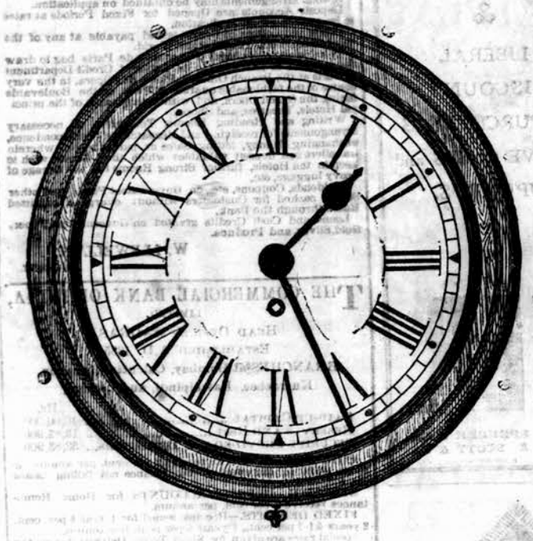

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